

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

CABLE FOR PACIFIC.

AN INVESTIGATION SHOWS PRO-JECT TO BE PRACTICABLE.

Rear Admiral Bradford, After Going Over the Proposed Route, Favors Laying the Cable—Bradstreet's Reports Cereals Dull.

Rear Admiral Bradford has completed the investigation of the proposed cable route between San Francisco and Manila in time to supply Congress with all the essential information at the opening of the next session. All doubt has been removed regarding the practicability of the enterprise by the adoption of the route proposed by the cable company. The route is on the long line and by the discoveries made from the naval ship Nero as to the character of the ocean bed between those points. The physical practicability of the line now being assured, it only remains for Congress to weigh the military necessities and the commercial advantages to be gained from the construction and operation of the system.

BRADSTREET'S ON CEREALS.

Prices Show Little or No Change—Statistics of World's Stocks.

The latest issue of Bradstreet's says: "Cereals appear to have reached a dead level, with prices showing little or no change. The dullness of wheat at domestic markets finds explanation in Bradstreet's statistics of world's stocks, which indicate a gain for wheat of over 17,000,000 bushels, contributed entirely from American sources, however, as foreign supplies showed a slight shrinkage. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregated 4,455,542 bushels, against 3,048,856 bushels last week and 3,704,933 bushels in the corresponding week of 1908. Since July 1 the exports of wheat aggregated 7,230,858 bushels, against 7,620,216 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregated 4,583,477 bushels, against 4,503,425 bushels last week and 2,342,745 bushels in this week a year ago. Since July 1 corn exports aggregated 33,473,247 bushels, against 33,297,192 bushels during the same period a year ago."

TWENTY-SIX MEN HURT.

Trains Collide Near Denison, Iowa, and Track Grinders Are Injured in a Wreck on the Fort Dodge and Omaha Railroad nine miles north of Denison, Iowa. A gravel train, running extra, and a work train containing 180 men came together around a sharp curve at a deep cut in the road. The men were just coming out from dinner and were carrying their tools. There was no chance for escape, when the two trains collided without any warning whatever.

BLOWN UP WITH DYNAMITE.

General Store Wrecked and Proprietor's Son Killed in Urbana, Iowa. Unknown parties destroyed the office of the Urbana Monitor by dynamite, and a few minutes later blew up J. D. Burrell's general merchandise store at Urbana, Iowa, killing Clarence Burrell, who had jumped out of bed on hearing the first explosion. Burrell's building and stock, valued at \$10,000, was a complete loss, as is the monitor office and plant, valued at \$2,000. There is no clue to the perpetrator of the outrage.

Boys Battle with Negroes.

At Kansas City twenty boys, known as the Twelfth street gang, started in to thrash every negro who came along East Twelfth street. The trouble began when a colored woman, with whom the boys had quarreled, cut one of the boys in the wrist with a razor. An hour's fight in the open street, with bricks and clubs being used with effect.

Williams Buys Orphan Mine.

President Nelson B. Williams, a former Chicagoan, who two years ago acquired control and made the Isabella in Colorado one of the world's great gold mines, is reported to have secured control of the Orphan Mining Company by the purchase of 600,000 shares of the \$1,000,000 capital stock for \$125,000.

Fatal Powder Mill Explosion.

An explosion occurred in the glazing house of the California powder mill at Santa Cruz. Four cylinders containing 10,000 pounds of powder exploded. Patrick Hughes, night watchman, was killed. No cause for the explosion can be ascertained.

Fire in a Bicycle Factory.

At Cincinnati the Norfolk bicycle works, L. E. Brantner, president, had a disastrous fire, which practically destroyed the contents of the three lower floors. The upper floors, filled with stock, escaped injury. Loss estimated at \$70,000.

Printers on Strike.

About thirty of the best feeders and job pressmen and twenty-five union printers went on strike at Kansas City. The union men demand nine hours a day; recognition of the union and the union scale of wages.

Player Is Fatally Hurt.

John Allen of Springfield, Mo., a student at the Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis, was fatally injured in a football game with the St. Louis University alumni.

Wounded and Then Robbed.

Near Dunlap, Tenn., R. M. Robinson, a merchant, was shot and robbed of \$3,500. He had been to Cincinnati, where he had sold a lot of mules and horses.

Kansas Bank Robbers Escape.

The safe and office furniture of the Midway, Kan., bank were demolished by an explosion of dynamite the other night and robbers then looted the place, securing \$600 in money and several thousand dollars in notes and checks. They escaped.

Akron Strike Is Settled.

Through the intervention of the State Board of Arbitration the strike of the 400 Stirling Boiler Company employees at Akron, Ohio, was settled at a meeting of employees and employers.

Finds \$50,000 in Gold Coin.

Hunter Johnson, a white citizen of Jackson, Miss., while hunting in Pearl River swamp, discovered a box containing nearly \$50,000. The money was in an iron case and was in gold pieces, mostly of the \$20 denomination. It is thought the money is a war treasure.

President Will Spare Them.

President McKinley will commute the sentences of the men imposed by court martial in the case of the captured men convicted by court martial of attacking Filipino women, and they will probably be sentenced to life imprisonment.

DIVISION OF SAMOA.

Germany Is to Have All but Tutuila, Which Goes to United States.

It was officially announced that an agreement, subject to the approval of the United States, had been arrived at between Great Britain and Germany, by virtue of which the Samoa act is repealed and the islands of Upolu, Savaii and the small adjacent islands fall to Germany as free property, and the island of Tutuila and the subsidiary islands go to the United States. Great Britain, it is added, renounces any claim to the Samoan Islands, and Germany, in turn, renounces any claim to the Tonga Islands and to Savage Island in favor of Great Britain, and also cedes Chosen and San Isabel, the two easterly islands of the Solomon group, with their insular surroundings, to Great Britain. The consular representatives of the two powers in Samoa and the Tonga Islands are to be withdrawn for the present, and German subjects are to have the same rights as British subjects in regard to the free and unimpeded transit of goods and passengers in Samoa. The Samoan group in the possession of Great Britain, including Chosen and San Isabel.

MARCONI SAILS AWAY.

Government Abandons Experiments with Wireless Telegraphy.

For the present at least there will be no attempt to experiment with the Marconi wireless telegraph in connection with the signal service system of our army. General Greely, chief signal officer, says as much. It is given out that the apparatus brought by Signor Marconi to this country is unsuited to greater distances than twelve miles by land and thirty by water. The signal corps can operate its own system a distance of twelve miles, and so there would be no practical use in experimenting with the new system. This is said to conclude the negotiations, which have been in progress for some time. Signor Marconi has been in England, and in this connection it is said that Great Britain is anxious to try wireless telegraphy in its campaign in South Africa. This report is not given much credence in army and navy circles, however, as the signal corps would hardly be able to reach the Transvaal in time to do much service.

TWENTY PERSONS ARE INJURED.

Passenger and Freight Trains Collide Near Kokomo, Ind.

An east-bound passenger train and a west-bound freight loaded a mile east of Kokomo, Ind., injuring nearly twenty persons, but none fatally. The injured are: Conductors Huntington and Shortridge, Engineers Burke and Bogarth, Brakemen Yount and Highward, Passenger Agent Sun and Camille S. of Dunkirk, Ind.; C. F. Jordan, Mrs. Chas. Luckey and Howard Jenkins of Greenwood, Ind.; Lulu Fryer, Cloverdale, Ind.; Mrs. B. J. Brotherton, Delphos, Ohio; Mrs. N. M. Stewart, West Liberty, Ohio; Richard Russell, Kokomo, Ind. The engineers saved themselves by jumping. The freight train, running on the passenger train's time, both engines are wrecked.

COMMITTEE SUICIDE IN HOTEL.

St. Louis Salesman Ends His Life at the Gilley House, New York.

Seander Hyde, 35 years old, of St. Louis, was found dead in his bed in the Gilley House in New York. Hyde was last seen on 10 and 11 o'clock the previous evening just before he retired for the night. He did not appear the next day and the door was forced. Hyde was found lying in bed dead, having been suffocated by gas. Physicians were called, but they said the man had been dead for six or seven hours. It is thought he had jumped out of bed on hearing the first explosion. Hyde was a salesman for the Kentucky Distilleries Company.

ENGLAND NEEDS BIRCHWOOD.

Duluth May Ship Lumber Abroad for Spoolmaking.

Duluth lumbermen have been receiving inquiries of late from England as to birchwood for spoolmaking, to be delivered at the season's end for export. It is quite probable that later business in this class of lumber may be developed. Cedar and spruce lands are also in big demand, the former for railway ties and the latter for pulp wood, and a large quantity of each is being shipped. It is expected that at least 40,000,000 feet of pine lumber will be shipped to Great Britain and Mississippi.

Capture a Masked Robber.

Just before 6 o'clock the other night a masked man entered the office of the Kent Furniture Company at Grand Rapids, Mich., and attempted to make off with about \$5,000 which was in the office for the pay roll. He was seen and the entire office force attacked him and made him prisoner. He gave the name of Frederick Boos and had been employed in the factory.

Crowded Trains in Collision.

Two crowded trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad were in a rear end collision at Ciybourn Junction, just out of Chicago. The engine of one train crashed into the rear coach of a train which preceded it by seven minutes. Passengers in both trains were thrown from their seats by the force of the collision, but no one was disabled.

Pittsburg Man Found Dead.

The body of a man, Dallas C. Irish, one of Pittsburg's wealthiest men, was found on an unrequented part of Coleman's lane, not far from his residence in the East End. Foul play was at first suspected, but the physicians believe death was due to apoplexy.

Shot the Woman and Himself.

At York, Pa., James W. Stine shot Mrs. Molly Munds and then turned the weapon on himself with fatal effect. Both are married and the affair took place at the home of a sister of Mrs. Munds.

Pillsbury Fund a Home.

Ex-Gov. and Mrs. John S. Pillsbury have presented to the Home for Children and Aged Women at Minneapolis the sum of \$100,000 as a permanent endowment fund, the interest to be spent in the maintenance of the institution.

Valuable Block of Gold.

A \$100,000 gold brick, the largest ever melted in a Canadian mine, is to be sent down from the Kootenai district shortly. This year's washup is the richest ever known in the district.

Suicide of a Collegian.

Freeman Allen Short, age 21 years, a junior in Bowdoin College, committed suicide at his parents' home in Portland, Me. He returned to his home unexpectedly and was refused to give any reason.

Drowns in the Minnesota.

Ole Munson was drowned in the Minnesota river between Fort Snelling and Mendota by his horse backing into the stream. Munson's brother Nels managed to reach shore with safety.

Open Door in China.

Negotiations in London have resulted in an agreement between Great Britain, China and the United States to maintain the open door in China.

Foot of the Holland Boat.

Under the waters of Pontiac bay, a long island sound, a marvel was accomplished which the naval officers who witnessed it say is destined to revolutionize naval warfare. At a depth of ten feet, a Whitehead torpedo was discharged without causing so much as a ripple on the surface of the bay. The test was witnessed by the board of inspection and survey.

THREE WILL DIE.

TRAIN WRECKED NEAR ALEXIS, MICHIGAN.

Deliberate Work of Thieves Who Had Hoped to Profit by Robbing the Bodies of Victims—Flashlight Holding the Rails Removed.

YAKUS KILL AN AMERICAN.

Renaval of Hostilities with Mexican—Hard Fight for Life.

The Yakul Indians have killed Nettleton, an American, and carried a German into captivity. They have renewed hostilities in the lower Yaqui valley of Mexico, and the people in the river towns in that section are again on the defensive. A special courier arrived with intelligence of the terrible fight between Nettleton, the American, and Rosick, the German, and Indians at Cajame hacienda, near Buecum. The two men were the aggressors of the attack, shortly before daylight, they made a brave defense and used their arms effectively, but the doors of the house were battered down, and in the hand-to-hand battle that ensued Nettleton was shot and clutched to death. Rosick, although wounded, was not killed. After taking all the provisions in sight and their prisoner, the Indians withdrew to the south side of the river. Gen. Torres, with two regiments, is about to march against the Yakus.

SPIRITED ACROSS BOUNDARY.

Canadian Officers Said to Have Violated American Territory.

The attention of the State Department at Washington has been called to the case of Mark Everett, an American miner, confined in the provincial jail at Kamloops, B. C., waiting trial on a charge of stage robbery. It is alleged that Everett was kidnapped across the line from Republic, Wash., by Canadian officers. When within four miles of the boundary, it is alleged, American officers arrested the party with the prisoner and attempted to serve a writ of habeas corpus, but were driven back by the Canadians at the point of revolvers and Everett was spirited to the other side during the hours of darkness.

TREASURE HUNT ENDS IN DEATH.

Miners Searching for Hidden Money Are Killed by Powder Explosion.

The men are dead as the result of an explosion at Mill Creek, Pa. Patrick Curcio, an American miner, and Donatilio Plinio went into an abandoned drift in search of money a fellow-workman had secreted. Curcio set a lamp on a keg of powder and four kegs exploded. All of three died at a hospital.

Annual Cost of the Army.

The report of Paymaster General Bates of the army shows the following for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909: Regular army, \$34,141,225; volunteer army, \$35,877,177; disbandment of Cuban army, \$905,100; extra pay to volunteers, war with Spain, \$434,933; extra pay to regulars, war with Spain, \$202,592.

Robbers Ditch Train.

Train wreckers caused a frightful accident on the Michigan Central Railroad between Alexis and Vienna, Mich. They removed the bolts from the flatplates that held the rail together and when fast express train No. 310 passed the rails spread and the cars piled up in the ditch. Three persons were fatally injured and many others seriously hurt.

Grocer Killed by Burglars.

J. E. Varcoe, a grocer of Toronto, Ont., was shot and killed by burglars. After the shooting the burglars jumped from a second-story window and one of them, named Williams, was stunned. The other named McIntosh, was shot by a constable and may die. Both were held for murder.

Son Kills His Father.

At Plano, Cal., Reese Martin was shot and killed by his 19-year-old son Alfred. The young man accused his father of striking his mother. A quarrel ensued and the son discharged both barrels of a shotgun at the older man, causing instant death. He claims that he acted in self-defense.

Results of Election.

The election of the Twenty-ninth resulted in Republican victories in Ohio, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Kentucky and South Dakota, the Democrats winning in Maryland, Nebraska and Mississippi.

Dropped Dead While Running.

J. K. Burnard died from neuralgia of the heart at Carey, Ohio, caused by running to catch a train. He dropped dead near the depot. He was postmaster of Vanlue.

Mayor Jones' Veto Set Aside.

At Toledo the board of Aldermen passed over the veto of Mayor Jones the proposition to sell the city gas plant. The vote resulted in the proposition being carried over the veto by 11 to 2.

Fire Loss and Insurance.

At Massillon, Ohio, the damage by fire, which originated in the millinery and dry goods store of Allman & Putnam, is \$250,000. The insurance is \$150,000.

Canton Theater Burned.

Hongkong papers give details of a great fire in Canton, by which fifty persons lost their lives. A match shed threw sparks on the building.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime.

\$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 52c; butter, choice creamery, 25c to 26c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 18c; potatoes, choice, 25c to 30c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping.

\$3.00 to \$6.75; hogs, choice light, \$2.75 to \$4.25; sheep, common to prime, \$3.25 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$6.50; hogs,

\$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 55c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.50; hogs,

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Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 67c to 70c;

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Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers,

\$4.00 to \$6.75; hogs, common to choice, \$3.25 to \$4.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, common to extra, \$3.50 to \$5.50.

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OFFICIAL COUNT REQUIRED.

Kentucky Parties Wrangle Over Result of the Election.

The uncertainty regarding the result of Tuesday's election in Kentucky is not likely to be removed for some time. Both sides of each party asserting that their ticket has a plurality of about 4,000. Press Association returns from Republican sources give Taylor a plurality of 3,438, while those from Democratic sources make Goebel's plurality 341. These latter cover all but thirty-five precincts in the State, although several reports from counties give estimated pluralities instead of actual.

FEELING AMONG THE FACTIONS HAS BEEN AGGRAVATED RATHER THAN ALLEVED BY THE DEVELOPMENTS SINCE ELECTION. EXCITED MEETINGS ARE BEING HELD IN MANY PARTS OF THE STATE.

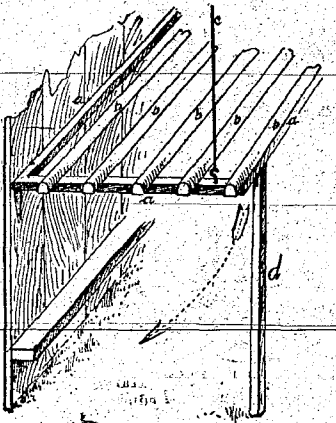


SENATOR WILLIAM GOEBEL.

The State to protest against frauds which it is alleged are contemplated by the leaders. Nothing short of the official count will determine the result and it is a foregone conclusion that the announcement of that count will simply change the scene of conflict to the courts or the Legislature, where it will appear in the form of a contest.

FARMERS' CORNER.

Handy Chicken Roost.
In many poultry houses the manner in which the roosts are placed in position is a source of annoyance when time comes to clean out the house. In order to avoid the difficulty of getting around under the roosts, they should be placed crosswise a frame made of about 2x4-inch material, six feet wide and nearly as long as the building in which they are to be placed. Hang the frame, at one side to the wall by heavy strap or T-hinges and support the other side by props, d, placed under it or a couple of pieces of stout wire rope, c, hung from the roof. The roosts can then be let down out of the way when the house is being cleaned, and they also can be scraped off and washed with lime, either with a brush or spray pump. If both house and roosts are whitewashed frequently the

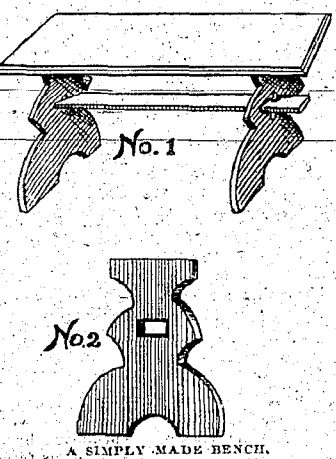


filth will be lessened. A spray pump is excellent to use for this whitewashing process.—American Agriculturist.

Gathering Cow Peas.
My method of gathering them is a long way ahead of the common way of hand picking. Take a heavy chain and fasten on a No. 20 Oliver chilled plow, or any other heavy plow, in same manner as you would if wishing to turn under a tail growth. Buckle hip straps on harness so short as to hold plow out of ground. Take wheel and jointer off of plow; let row come between team and plow, just skim enough surface to cut pea stalks off. The stalks will be caught by the chain and dragged until enough gathers to raise chain, then they will drop out under chain and chain will then gather another bunch in like manner. Size of bunches will be regulated by weight of chain. If gathered in this way early in the morning while they are tough none, will shatter. This fix is superior to any patented pea harvester I have yet seen. I gathered my last year's crop in this manner with great success.—P. B. Meyer.

Has Come to Stay.
Rural free delivery is now in successful operation in every State and territory in the Union, and the \$300,000 appropriated for the current year has been nearly all expended. Quoting Special Agent A. B. Smith, in charge of this branch of the Postal Department: "One remarkable fact in connection with the service is that not a single complaint in misdoing of failure to perform duty has been lodged at the department against any of the carriers. The service has been discontinued in but two or three instances, and then against the earnest protest of patrons." An offset to the expense of the delivery is the abolition of some very small postoffices, which are no longer needed where the carrier makes his rounds. Rural delivery has come to stay.

For an Amateur Carpenter.
The honesty of hand-made furniture is always attractive, particularly if it is made without glue in the good, old-fashioned style, with wooden bolts to hold the supports together. The accompanying design for a bench is artistic in its simplicity and might easily be copied by any amateur carpenter.



The ends are cut in a pattern out of a thick board, as in Fig. 2, and are held together by a beveled bar, which, passing through the supports, is firmly held in place by wooden pins, as shown in Fig. 1. A simple contrivance, but nothing could be stronger.

German Rape.
The new foreign plant—German rape—which has been raised so highly for stock is now known to be one of the best and cheapest green crops that can be used for "greens," being superior to kale in rapidity of growth and yield of leaves. It can also be used for successive crops, as the seed may be sown from early spring until quite late in summer. It belongs to the kale family, and when sown thickly in rows it produces small, tender stalks, and grows wherever kale can be produced. It is really a valuable acquisition to the list of garden plants, as well as being a profitable crop for field culture.

To Control the Potato Scab.
"Another year's experience confirms my statement made a year ago that one can control potato scab by the use of a rye soil. If this is done in the right way, this is the fifth year of an experiment on two acres of land that had

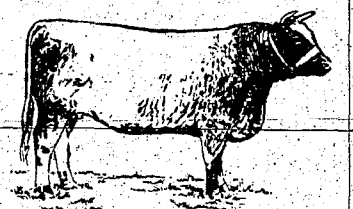
become so infested with scab that a decent crop of potatoes could not be grown. Five successive crops of potatoes have been grown in this land, turning a rye soil under each spring, and the seed used a portion of the time has not been wholly free from scab and has been untreated with any solution to kill the germ, but the crop is above the average in smoothness. The seed last spring, coming from Northern Ohio, had more scab than seemed safe, but so far as examination of the hills now indicates, the crop will be all right. If the rye can be turned during a hot spell in the spring, it makes the soil a little acid, and that is fatal to the scab germ. Two years of that treatment practically cleaned the field.—Alva Agn, in Ohio Farmer.

Fighting Hog Cholera.
If the hog cholera should break out on our farm, then all the pigs that have been exposed to it should be confined in small lots so as not to spread the disease on the farm. The pig that has the cholera should be confined in a pen to itself, and it should be sprayed three or four times each day with chloroform-cholera, twenty parts water to one of the cholera, and the floor of the pen should be white with slacked lime. If the pig dies, if it can be done, fill some logs and wood and burn it in the pen where it died, but if not, be sure that every cholera germ is killed on the way from the pen to the place where the pig is burned. By using such vigorous measures we have succeeded in stamping the cholera out several times on our farm.—James Riley, in Farmers' Advocate.

Try Winter Oats.
I would advise farmers who live where the spring is backward to try sowing some fall oats. We have been raising this variety of oats now for six years and are in every way satisfied with them. Sow them the same time as wheat, putting on two bushels to the acre. They ripen earlier and are much heavier than the spring variety. Of course one has to pay more for winter oats than the spring variety, yet when a good start is secured they are invaluable to the farmer and are without question the best oats to raise.—J. W. Stevens.

How to Make a Snare.
Take a cord rope ten or fifteen feet long, make noose in one end, tie the other end to spring pole, drive stubs in the ground in a circle, twelve inches in diameter; make long trigger, say fifteen inches, cut notch four inches from end and another notch near the same end. Make short trigger four or five inches long; slope both ends. Tie rope back three feet from noose end to middle of short trigger, draw down spring pole, let noose around circle of stubs, set as you would trap, by having notch in top of one stub for short trigger.

Shorthorn Heifer.
The 2-year-old Shorthorn heifer, Bapton Vanity, is a roan, bred and owned by Mr. J. Deane Willis, Bapton Manor.



Wiltshire, England. She is very large for her age, being wide and deep in front. She was first at the show of the Bath and West Society at Cardiff.

Poultry Insect Killers.
The lard and sulphur mixture has to be used on young chickens with discretion. Insect powder, especially buhach, is far safer and will surely kill every louse with which it comes in contact. Tobacco dust freely scattered through the feathers of the old bird, as for instance when sitting, and a few days before the eggs are expected to hatch, will clear the lice out in a hurry. Sometimes I use tobacco dust in place of the insect powder. If applied freely, it will also kill these lice. For chicken mites, use the clear kerosene, soaking perches, nests and cracks and crevices very thoroughly, and it is a sure cure every time.

Animal Food for Young Turkeys.
As long as the supply of insect food lasts the young turkeys will make rapid growth, but as soon as you notice the grass disappearing and insects less abundant, begin feeding a small quantity of meat to the young turkeys at night, so as to promote and continue the growth. You should not aim to get them very fat. What you should desire is to secure as large frames and bone as possible, so as to have some where to crowd on the meat and fat later on. Hence do not allow them to cease growing, but push them up until ready for market, putting them up for the purpose of being fattened about ten days before selling.—DeCange.

Good Poultry Breeds.
Among the hardy breeds of poultry that thrive well in winter may be mentioned the Brahmas, Cochins, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. Some breeds may excel them as layers in summer, but in the winter season they will prove as profitable as any from the fact that they are very heavily feathered and have combs that are not excessively large, which enables them to endure severely cold weather. The breeds named are of large size and are also excellent market fowls, having yellow skin and legs.

Borers in Apple Trees.
If the trees have already been infested the borers must be taken out with a sharp knife or killed in their holes by inserting a sharp wire. After the trees have been freed from them, prevent their further attacks by scrubbing the trunks once or twice a year with strong soap. If the trunks are covered with rough bark, remove this by scraping. It is very difficult to rid an orchard of borers after they are once established.

Shiftless Farming.
Now that frost has come it will be noticed that the corn is yet standing in some fields, not having been cut at the proper time. Such corn is a dead loss to the farmer, so far as the fodder is concerned, and reduces the profit of the crop. It is such farmers who abandon their farms because "farming doesn't pay"—and they go into debt or mortgage their farms because they do not know how to manage their business.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Boucher Said to Have Confessed a Murder—Burglars Are Noisy—Boy Fatally Wounded by Irate Farmer—Fortune for a Former Drunkard.
The St. Joseph murder trial in the Circuit Court took a sensational turn when John Taylor, an Iowa convict, appeared on the stand and testified that when in the county jail, together with Boucher several weeks ago, Boucher, the man charged with murdering Wm. Hawkins on the night of Aug. 18 last, voluntarily made a confession, in which he admitted killing Hawkins, but that it was unintentional, as the blow was a harder one than was intended, and then to cover up the crime he had taken to the river or canal, the witness had forgotten which. Boucher's object in murdering the man was robbery. However, he only secured \$18.30.

Made Too Much Noise.
About 2 o'clock in the morning burglars made an attempt to rob the Exchange Bank of Byron. Their efforts were unsuccessful, although the vault and safe were wrecked and windows blown out. The burglars dug through two feet of brick wall to get at the money safe. Dynamite was then used and the front door of the safe was blown off. The explosion aroused a family who lived over a store adjoining the bank building. They started to give an alarm, but were met by the cracksmen, who forced them to return to their rooms. The burglars fled in the direction of Durand. Although the safe is wrecked Cashier Hunt says that the money it contained is intact.

Small Boy Causes a Big Blaze.
A small boy, a match and a 10-cent piece were responsible for a \$20,000 blaze in the store of W. P. Ferguson & Co., prominent dry goods merchants at Saint Ste. Marie. One of the errand boys dropped the piece of money and lighted a match to find it. A bale of cotton lint was ignited and in an incredibly short time the blaze spread throughout the store. A stock of \$30,000 was carried, covered by insurance amounting to \$22,000. The building was uninjured.

Fatally Wounded Near Gallien.
John Ehrlich, a farmer living two miles south of Gallien, shot and mortally wounded Vera Keifer, a 16-year-old boy who was on his place committing Hallowe'en pranks. He fired two shots at him with a shotgun, one shot taking effect in the face and the second in the abdomen. Ehrlich got the gun the previous day and took town that he would shoot the first boy he caught on his farm, the boys having greatly bothered him on former occasions.

New Woolen Company.
A \$50,000 stock company was organized at Alma, to be known as the Alma Woolen Mill Company. Business men of the town composed the company. The directors are P. W. Hooper, C. E. Brown, W. E. Wilson and V. S. Hollenbeck. The company is organized for the purpose of building and operating a woolen mill in place of the one burned two years ago. H. W. Moore will be manager.

Pinn Gets a Fortune.
Nicholas Pinn, a man who has been known as a common drunkard at Calumet for some time past, has served sentence in the county jail and whose wife and family have been supported by charity, received word that he had just been left heir to a fortune of \$50,000 francs by his father in Finland. He has decided to leave up and with his family will start at once for the old country.

Young Hunter Killed.
Frank Nichols, aged 14 years, of Alpena Township, was accidentally shot and killed while hunting. No one was near him when the accident occurred. It is thought he tried to draw the gun to ward him by his muzzle. His dog gave the alarm.

State News in Brief.
The potato crop in Oscoda County is only about half of what it was last year.

The residence of Mrs. H. M. Marlow at Grand Rapids was robbed of \$2,000 worth of jewelry.

Henry Keiffer, a carpenter at Mt. Clemens, got mixed up with a buzz saw and will lose one hand.

In ten months 230 marriage licenses have been issued in Oakland County and 63 actions for divorce begun.

Henry Rood's barn, located near Sebewaing, together with its contents, burned. Loss \$1,200, insured.

A elder mill at Holly is grinding 10,000 bushels of apples per day and cannot keep up with its receipts of the fruit.

An attempt was made to wreck an F. & P. M. train near Port Austin. Ties had been placed across the track.

Leuel Johnson, head sawyer in Taylor's mill at Muskegon, was forced into a sawdust chute and seriously injured.

Chase reports a case of smallpox, the patient coming from Benton Harbor. No fear is felt that the disease will spread.

Frank Webb, convicted at Kalamazoo of attempting to hold the Richmond bank robbers to escape, was sentenced to five years at Iowa. John Ward, for the larceny of clothing, was sentenced to three and a half years at Iowa.

Calumet has a population of varied nationalities. Among the nationalities represented there are: Native born, English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, German, Italian, French, Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, Jews, Persians, American, Russian, Finlanders, Poles, Hungarians, Greeks, Swiss, Arabian, Dutch, Spaniards, Belgians, Moors, Negroes and Chinese.

At Benton Harbor Edward Hall, aged 50 years, dropped dead from his wagon. Edith Wells, 16 years old, has disappeared from her home in Benton Harbor.

Charles Barry of Northfield is dead as the result of a wound received in a saw mill.

Mt. Clemens Lutherans are figuring on erecting a new church building next spring.

John Burg, a veteran shoe dealer at Ann Arbor, has sold out his stock and will retire.

A. J. Smith was seriously injured by a log rolling on him at his farm near Williamston.

Joseph Campbell, an old resident of Willow, fell from a hay mow and received serious injuries.

Wm. La Butte of Ironville, Ohio, was killed near La Salle while walking on the Lake Shore tracks.

Fred Durfee, aged 19, while hunting in Benton Township, was accidentally shot in the head by a companion.

The government reservation on Bois Blanc Island, in the Straits of Mackinac, was sold at public auction.

Austin Gavin, a laborer, was killed near Michigan Central at Eastland, while walking on the tracks.

Rev. Andrew Ten Brook who was American consul to Munich, Germany, from 1856 to 1862, died in Detroit, aged 86 years.

The 14-year-old son of Thomas McDuffie of Woodville, was killed by the premature discharge of a gun he was handling.

George Brown, an aged resident of Hastings, fell down the Court House steps and received serious injuries. He is 80 years old.

James H. Bell, aged 40, a well-known citizen and a prominent Macabees and Odd Fellow of Battle Creek, committed suicide by hanging.

Commissioner of Mineral Statistics Russell has found it necessary to appoint an assistant, and has picked Horace J. Stevens of Houghton.

A two-story wooden building on the corner of Columbus and Washington avenues, Bay City, owned by Anton Prylinski, was damaged \$2,500 by fire.

Henry McMorran, a prominent capitalist, and Policeman Shorter were injured in a runaway accident at Port Huron. The policeman was hurt in trying to stop the horse.

Will Kavanagh, single, aged 20 years, was killed one mile east of Carson City by a west-bound passenger train. He attempted to drive across the track ahead of the train.

Frederick Blanche, an inmate of the Shiawassee county house, was killed by a freight train on the D., G. H. & M. railroad near Owosso. He was walking on the tracks.

By a cave-in in a mine at Amasa, Frank Brown was crushed to death and three other men, Edward R. Hughes, Charles Erickson and Abe Hill, were seriously injured.

The Supreme Court in a unanimous opinion has granted the petition of Circuit Judge Clement Smith of Hastings for the disbarment of Charles R. Mains of Battle Creek.

The National Milling Company at East Tawas received an order for fifty tons of vegetable soup preparation for the English army. The factory will run night and day, including Sundays.

Wladyslaw Czubajka, employed at Bette's cooperage factory at Bay City, was fatally injured by the bursting of a saw, one of the pieces striking him in the head. He died a few hours afterward.

Near Addison lives a boy who is said to be the largest child of his age in the State. Notwithstanding he was only 3 years old on the 23d of last May, he is three feet and seven inches tall and weighs eighty-one pounds.

A sensation was caused at Birmingham, N. Y., by the arrest there of A. B. Bly on a charge of forgery made through the Marcellus Bank at Marcellus, at the instance of his uncle, Kenyon Bly, who is a wealthy resident of this place.

Agnes Kraemer, 16 years old, of Calumet, was killed by a train, a heavy negro, 30 years old, was killed at Detroit by a colored preacher. The couple were under arrest on the strength of a telegram from the chief of police of Calumet. Hatlin had just obtained work in a barber shop.

Fred, the 14-year-old son of Chas. Mastin, while hunting in company with two boys by the name of Rose, several miles southeast of Sherwood, accidentally discharged his gun, the ball striking his nose, tearing it away from his face and scalp open to the center, allowing the brains to ooze out. Death was instantaneous.

The Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Detroit conference has selected the following officers for the coming year: President, Mrs. J. E. Jacklin, Detroit; vice-president, Mrs. G. O. Robinson, Detroit; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. H. Peck, Cincinnati; recording secretary, Mrs. C. S. Vernon, Detroit; treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Morgan, Cass City.

An old-time document, a land patent, conveying lands in the township of South Haven, dated May 5, 1836, issued by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, to the late Judge Jay Randolph Monroe, was placed on record a few days ago in the office of the register of deeds of Van Buren County, by State Senator Charles J. Monroe of South Haven is a son of Judge Monroe.

George W. Boucher of St. Joseph, who was convicted of the murder of William Hawkins of Michigan City, was sentenced to life imprisonment at Jackson penitentiary by Judge O. W. Coolidge. It is alleged that Boucher on the night of Aug. 17 accompanied Hawkins to a point on the St. Joseph river bridge, where he murdered him and disposed of the body by throwing it into the ship canal. The following day the body was found near the mouth of the Paw Paw river.

A. D. Prosser, proprietor of the Kalamazoo-Grand Rapids electric road, denies that he has sold out or intends selling out to Eastern capitalists. The entire right of way has been secured, except in Kalamazoo Township.

James O. Hughtart and Edward W. Fitzgerald, of Grand Rapids, and C. R. Maynard, of Mount Clemens, are the chief promoters of a company which will operate a line of automobiles in competition with a railroad in Porto Rico. The line will run over the government road from Ponce to San Juan and will carry both freight and passengers.

Great quantities of counterfeit half-dollars and quarters have been imported into St. Joseph in the last few days and have gained circulation. It is the belief of the authorities that a well-organized gang of counterfeiters is operating in that vicinity.

Mrs. Josephine Cooley, a queer character, twice married, was found dead at Kalamazoo, with her throat cut. West Anthony, the man with whom she lived, tells a story of suicide. Ten years ago, it is said, her daughter drowned herself in the St. Joseph river, and the mother had not been in her right mind for some time.

LESSON IN ELECTIONS

PEOPLE DO NOT OPPOSE THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY.

Even Massachusetts, the Hot-Bed of Anti-Philippine Agitation, Gives a Great Republican Majority—Local Issues Controlled in Many States.

In any fair comment upon the general result of the elections a clear and sharp distinction must be drawn between the States in which national political issues were really involved and the States which confined their several contests to purely local questions or to general questions having no partisan political significance.

It is not easy to overestimate the importance of the outcome of the extraordinary Kentucky struggle. The "regular" Democratic ticket, headed by Goebel, was defeated, and William S. Taylor is elected Governor. There was but one issue in Kentucky—honesty in nominations and elections, freedom of suffrage and independence of the voter. Goebel's candidacy was secured by force, fraud and defiant disregard of all political decency. His election law, passed by a subservient legislature, had been condemned by the soundest Democrats as a menace to free institutions. The revolt against him manifested itself early and grew steadily in intensity and extent. Bryan was summoned to his aid, and the ideal of the "regular" Democrats tried to divert the attention of the anti-Goebel forces from the actual issues before them to unreal and irrelevant questions in which they were not interested. He

administration with his exceptional ability and force, and the result is a sweeping victory for him and his principles. Similarly, in Ohio there is no sign of any pronounced hostility to what is called "imperialism." In spite of factional fights and intrigue, in spite of labor's sympathy with Jones, the sentimental "golden rule" candidate (who, by the way, has taken off his mask and admitted that not the "abolition of party," but the strengthening of McLean, was his true object), and in spite of other confusing and bewildering factors, Judge Nash is elected by a splendid plurality. McLean was left without a platform at the very outset, and he shrewdly avoided the issues dear to Bryan, but there was no possibility of mistaking the Republican attitude. And that attitude has been approved.

Massachusetts, the hotbed of anti-Philippine agitation, where it has been alleged, tens of thousands of Republicans are in revolt against the administration, gives a Republican plurality of about 60,000, notwithstanding an exceptionally apathetic contest. The Democratic candidate, where their candidate is well known and popular, but it cannot be pretended that anti-imperialism is responsible for the change in the Hub.

In New Jersey, New York and South Dakota national issues were predominant, and "anti-imperialism" has received a serious setback in each of these States. It is conspicuously demonstrated that the people are not so excited over the Philippine question as the irreconcilable minority has imagined. They do not believe the republic to be in danger from imperialism or militarism. They perceive no honorable alternative to the course the Gov-

HE WILL BE AN EASY WINNER.



ernment has adopted. They do not favor retreat, and the future problems of government and administration they are willing to leave to Congress and the American love of liberty and justice.—Chicago Post.

Will Have to Try Again.
Henry W. Lamb, president of the New England Free Trade League, makes this assertion: "American producers for years have proved their ability, if freed from tariff restrictions, to compete with foreigners." When Lamb speaks of "tariff restrictions" he means the system of protection. Let us, therefore, see how the facts bear out the contention. In 1892, under the McKinley law, our exports amounted to \$1,080,275,148. Then the Democrats came into power and passed the Wilson law, and under its operation our exports took a big drop, ranging from \$807,000,000 to \$882,000,000 annually. Then the Republicans came in again and passed the Dingley law, under which our exports rose to \$1,050,993,556 in 1897 and to \$1,231,482,230 in 1898. Mr. Lamb will have to try again if he wants to convince the American people that protection is not good for their industries and their foreign trade.—Burlington Hawkeye.

A Contrast.
It is to the advantage of the people of this country to have their tariff laws constructed by the Republican party, which knows what it is about. How great the contrast between the happy conditions brought about by the Dingley law and the disaster precipitated by the apprehensions which followed the election of a Democratic President in 1892 and the enactment of the Democratic Wilson bill in 1894.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Gainers by Prosperity.
There has been no more remarkable evidence of the general prosperity now prevailing than the large increase voluntarily made in the wages of all the men employed on lake vessels. The engineers, who demanded an advance of 12 1/2 per cent, were given an advance of 20 per cent, and all others were raised 20 per cent, without any request on their part. The Indianapolis Journal.

No More Bootless Discussion.
The present tariff has brought order out of chaos, prosperity out of disaster, and strength out of weakness. It is to be hoped that there will be no more bootless discussion of this question which has already been settled, but if it must come, let the issue be drawn squarely and let the Democracy of the country endure the consequences.—Hannibal (Mo.) Courier-Post.

Ungrateful.
Senator Vest asserts on returning from Canada that the Dingley tariff benefits the Dominion at our expense. And yet the ungrateful Canadians want us to repeal the law.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Unpopular with Tramps.
McKinley won't get the vote of a single tramp next year. They are tired of finding themselves up against a waiting job every time they turn around.—Ludington (Mich.) Record.



In the next Congress there will be a large appropriation for rural free delivery. The report of Perry Heath shows that rural free delivery is a success, although the appropriation still limits it to the experimental stage. It has been demonstrated that the average cost to the population served in the whole country is only 84 cents per capita annually, whereas in cities of only 5,000 having free delivery the cost is at least \$2.30 annually for each inhabitant. It has been proved that where the roads are fairly good, the houses near together, and the population reasonably intelligent letters can and should be delivered and collected at the farm cross roads. The reports of the success of the system on selected routes in the United States are gratifying, and it is believed Congress will appropriate at least \$1,000,000 for the extension of the service to the farmers. It has resulted in an increase of the circulation of both daily and weekly papers, while there has been an immediate addition to the general postal revenues. Farmers receive and write more letters when they can have them delivered and collected. As fast as the money is provided new routes will be laid out. On July 1 the routes extended over 8,930 miles, covered an area of 7,567 square miles, served a population of 278,604, and had handled 9,212,927 pieces of mail.

President McKinley will probably outline his Philippine policy, at least far enough to ask Congress for a specific declaration as to the status of the islands. The treaty of peace ceded the Philippines outright to the United States, but Congress has not yet accepted them as much as the treaty was ratified by the Senate alone, and the status of the islands has, therefore, never been fixed by statute law. The President has assumed that the United States can keep the islands, but he will report to Congress that, while the situation does not justify now the establishment of a civil government, it is necessary that the islands be formally annexed to the United States by law, in general terms, so that the President may proceed legally to defend them.

The national Government has decided to go into the management business on a scale which will make the ordinary collection of animals look lonesome by comparison. The new managerie will occupy 166 acres of land northwest of Washington. Circulars have been prepared and sent out to the consular representatives of the Government all over the world, instructing them to purchase and forward to Washington animals of as many different species, indigenous to the countries in which they are located, as possible. It is expected that Africa will contribute the most specimens, among them the gorilla, giraffe and chimpanzee. The national "zoo" will be maintained in connection with the Smithsonian Institution.

The Government is not concerned over the claim made in the Spanish Senate that two of the Batanez group and the island of Calayan were not included in the transfer of the Philippines from Spain to the United States through ignorance on the part of the treaty makers. The American commissioners gave the fullest consideration to the question whether these islands would not be outside the boundaries of the archipelago prescribed by the treaty, and it was finally arranged, with the concurrence of the Spanish commissioners, that they should be included within American jurisdiction, even if the maps followed by the treaty makers should prove to be defective.

Librarian Putnam is doing a work for the Congressional Library which has long been needed. Of all libraries in the country that one should be most liberally supplied with newspapers and periodicals for use not only by members of Congress, but by the public in any city where almost more than any other the people should keep abreast of the times. And yet there has been no place hitherto where the leading newspapers could be consulted. Mr. Putnam is now equipping one of the largest halls in the new building as a newspaper and periodical room, following the line of the Boston public library, which has a perfect system of newspaper and periodical reference.

Large numbers of immigrants suffering with loathsome and dangerous diseases are daily arriving in this country. During the month of November alone, fifty-one arrived in New York, forty-nine of whom were suffering with contagious and incurable disease of the eye. Thirty-nine of these unfortunates were deported and sent out of the country as soon as able to travel. Most of the afflicted are from the southern part of Italy and are Russian Jews, Italians and orientals of various types.

In 1835 the national debt of the United States was only \$37,733—less than is owed by hundreds of men to-day. The debt reaches its highest point on Aug. 31, 1895, when it was \$2,844,049,626. The first refunding was that of the revolutionary debt at 6 per cent after the war of 1812 the war loans were refunded at 4 1/2 per cent, while the enormous debt incurred during the civil war has been refunded several times at various rates of interest.

President McKinley went home to vote. He left with Mrs. McKinley on Monday in a private car over the Pennsylvania road, going direct to Canton. Assistant Secretary Cortelyou and a few others accompanied them.

Checks amounting to \$821,000 were received by the United States treasurer Wednesday in further part settlement of the United Pacific railway indebtedness to the Government. It is expected that a further amount will be received within a short time.

News of Minor Note.
Chicago drainage canal will be opened Jan. 1.

W. H. Webb, 83, ship builder, New York, is dead.

Hay press manufacturer, will advance prices 10 per cent.

Andrew Carnegie's new residence in New York will cost \$500,000.

Samuel Curran, 24, New York, is dead from injuries received at a political meeting.

Four women in Baltimore, Md., say that Hiram Farnsworth, Chicago, is their husband.

J. J. Graghty, Chicago, says he was attacked by muskats along the Calumet river and badly bitten.

J. P. Lourey, traveling man, St. Joseph, Mo., was killed by a Plattsburg, Mo., girl. Shot himself to death.

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, NOV. 16, 1899.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The health of the army in Luzon has been good and is now reported to be better than ever, a sure sign among Americans of getting down to hot work at the front.

Aguinaldo's latest proclamation is chiefly devoted to the fact that the American Congress will meet in December. His helpers in this country are responsible for the revolt and for continued hostilities.—Globe-Dem.

In MacArthur's latest advance the Tagals were a little slow in their sprinting and lost several hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners. They must expect some hard knocks if they get in the way of the present enlarged army.

Why of course the situation is quite unchanged—certainly. Bryan's friends carried three states having a total of 25 electoral votes; McKinley's friends carried seven states having a total of 142 electoral votes but that's nothing significant to the Populist press.—Det. Journal.

Like beef-fed brutes Jeffries and Sharkey fought. It was a more degrading spectacle than a contest between bulldogs. The spectators who cheered the gladiators possessed for the night the cruel spirit which animated Roman mobs when Christians were killed to make a holiday. The Coney Island prize fight was a disgrace to nineteenth century civilization.—Bay City Tribune.

As France discriminates against American flour, the American flour makers see no reason why they should send their products to the coming exhibition, and the Minneapolis millers have formed the determination not to do so. But, inasmuch as, with a fair chance, American flour can hold its own in any market, perhaps the best way to abolish France's discrimination against it would be to send to the exposition a convincing line of samples instead of withholding them.

The general result in the twelve states which voted last week is satisfactory to the republicans. They carried Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania and South Dakota, while the democrats were successful in Maryland, Mississippi and Nebraska. State officers were chosen in all of these states. Of the three states—New York, New Jersey and Virginia—which elected legislatures New York and New Jersey were carried by the republicans and Virginia, of course, was held by the democrats.

Cleveland's ex-minister to Russia (Mr. Breckenridge) says that if Great Britain is ever threatened by a European coalition—the United States must take up arms in the mother country's defense. Mr. Breckenridge speaks for a few democrats and no republicans. The services France and Russia rendered this country at critical times have not been forgotten, nor are we unmindful of Germany's uninterrupted friendship, and the heroic services performed by men of German blood in all our wars.—Bay City Tribune.

Aguinaldo, in his proclamation, is correct in saying that Congress will meet in a few weeks, but he is wrong in his intimation that Congress will veto what he and his Democratic friends call the "imperialist" policy. Aguinaldo's mistake is natural. Some one has told him the Republican majority in the House will be only fourteen or fifteen, and this has given him hope that Congress will order the withdrawal of the American troops, so as to allow him to massacre all the American civilians which he would find in Manila or other parts of the islands. Before Congress is in session many days, however, the rebel chief will learn that his allies are powerless to aid him.—Globe-Democrat.

Opportunity for the farmers. The "Avalanche" and "The Michigan Farmer" together one year for \$1.50. The Michigan Farmer is the oldest regular agricultural journal in this country. It is beautifully printed on high grade paper and employs the most eminent writers on the science and practice of agriculture, horticulture, live stock dairy, apiculture and poultry. Has a standard veterinary department for the free treatment of all diseases of farm animals, and a legal department. It contains all agricultural news of the country, and an invaluable literary and household department every week. You can get this fine paper and the "Avalanche" together one year, by subscribing for both at the same time, for \$1.50.

Additional Local Matter.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

December 6th and 7th, 1899.

PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6TH.

FORENOON.

10.00—"Labor Savers on the Farm." L. W. Oscott.

Discussion led by W. S. Chalker.

11.00—"Forage Crops for Northern Michigan." J. W. Towar.

Discussion led by John Love.

AFTERNOON.

1.30—"A Dairy Talk." Mrs. Ella E. Rockwood.

Discussion led by P. M. Hoyt.

2.30—"Cereal Crops." J. D. Towar.

Discussion led by Henry Fauck.

EVENING.

8.00—"Our Farm Homes; how we may improve them." Mrs. Ella E. Rockwood.

Discussion led by J. D. Towar.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7TH.

FORENOON.

10.00—"Principles of Culture with hood Crops." J. D. Towar.

Discussion led by L. E. Parker.

11.00—"Sheep and Clover." L. W. Oviatt.

Discussion led by J. A. Breaker.

AFTERNOON.

1.00—"Election of officers."

1.30—"Maintaining Fertility without Live Stock." J. D. Towar.

Discussion.

2.20—"How to get the most out of Sheep."

Discussion led by J. J. Coventry.

3.30—"Question Box."

A. C. Wilcox will have charge of exhibits.

WOMANS SECTION.

IN M. E. CHURCH, THURSDAY, DEC. 7, P. M.

1.30—"Paper by Mrs. Alice Benkelman."

Discussion.

2.30—"Mothers, wise and otherwise." Mrs. Ella Rockwood.

Discussion.

3.30—"Question Box."

Mrs. JEANETTE WOODWORTH, Chairman.

It being known that Rev. and Mrs. Guichard would be "At Home" Tuesday evening, their pleasant rooms were well crowded with friends congratulating them on their pleasant prospects of home making. Light refreshments were served and a social time enjoyed.

Don't Risk Your Life.

Many of your friends, or people whom you know of have contracted consumption, pneumonia or other fatal diseases by neglect of a simple cold or cough. Foley's Honey and Tar—a safe and pleasant cough medicine—would have saved them. It is guaranteed. L. Fournier.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's.

He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

For Hoarseness.

George A. Pontius, Upper Sandusky, O. writes: I have been using Foley's Honey and Tar for sore throat and hoarseness and find it is the best remedy I ever tried. It stopped the cough immediately and relieved all soreness. L. Fournier.

Kelley's Irish wit and fun was a great treat to all lovers of humor, while his pathos made a deep impression upon all—Isabella County Enterprise.

How to Prevent a Cold. After exposure or when you feel a cold coming on take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails and will prevent pneumonia or consumption if taken in time. L. Fournier.

Card of Thanks.

The strongest words are but faint expression of our appreciation of the wonderful kindness and tender sympathy shown us in the hour of terrible affliction, brought by the untoward death of our little Ray. To the teachers and scholars of our school, to friends and neighbors, in short to all who so befriended us, we can only bring a prayer of thanks with the hope that if any are so called to suffer, they may find the same friendly support.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. O'Brien.

What a Well Known Railroad Man and Resident of Lima Thanks of Foley's Kidney Cure!

I have been troubled a great deal with the backache. I was induced to try Foley's Kidney Cure, and one bottle entirely relieved me. I gladly recommend it to anyone, especially to my friends among the train men, who are very generally similarly afflicted. George H. Hausan, engineer on L. E. & W. R. R.

Given up by Four Doctors.

Beaver Dam, O. My daughter, after being treated by four doctors and being given up for lost, a neighbor recommended Foley's Kidney Cure. Today she is able to walk several miles without fatigue. I feel we would have lost her if it was not for your medicine. Respectfully, Mrs. J. M. Bailey. L. Fournier.

Any Old Sore.

Cut, bruise or sprain quickly healed with Bannan Salve the greatest healing remedy in the world. 25c. L. Fournier.

One of the happy occasions of the year was a party given at the home of Wm. Woodfield Tuesday evening by their daughter, Valeria. More than a score of jolly youngsters made music for all within hearing.

Used by Brit. Soldiers in Africa. Capt. O. G. Dennison is well known all over Africa as commander of the forces that captured the famous relief station. Under date of Nov. 4, 1897, from Vryburg, Tschuanaland, he writes: "I have started on the last campaign I bought a quantity of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used myself when troubled with bowel complaint and had given to my men, and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by L. Fournier.

The Household is a paper for the whole family. Published monthly, 32 pages. Illustrated. \$1.00 per year. We believe that it would be found in a million homes if only as many homes knew about it. This is the paper we offer to our readers for only 25 cents in addition to the subscription price of our paper. It is the greatest offer any publisher ever made his subscribers. Fifty pen pictures of home life, as revealed to the pastor, the teacher, the physician, the lawyer, will be given to the readers of the Household during the year 1900.

It will not be a surprise to any who are at all familiar with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, to know that people everywhere take pleasure in relating their experience in the use of that splendid medicine and in telling of the benefit they have received from it. Of bad colds it has cured, of threatened attacks of pneumonia it has averted, and of the children it has saved from attacks of croup and whooping cough. It is a grand, good medicine. For sale by L. Fournier.

Our Gift to You. If you will renew your subscription or become a new subscriber to THE AVALANCHE, and send or call at this office and pay \$1.00, the price of THE AVALANCHE, and 25 cents additional, then we will present you with a year's subscription to The Household. This is an opportunity never before offered, and cannot be continued indefinitely. The price of The Household alone is \$1.00. The price of THE AVALANCHE is \$1.00. Thus the price of both to you is only \$1.25. You can see sample copies of the household at my office. You should act at once so as to receive the Christmas issue.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm Cures Others, Why Not You?

My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm with good results, for a lame shoulder that has pained her continually for nine years. We have tried all kinds of medicines and doctors without receiving any benefit from any of them. One day we saw an advertisement of this medicine and thought of trying it, which we did with the best of satisfaction. She has used only one bottle and her shoulder is almost well. Adolph L. Miller, Manchester, N. H. For sale by L. Fournier.

Five years before the public eye on pulp and platform in Michigan has made the name of Reverend Francis Clement Kelley well and favorably known throughout his home state. His connection with the volunteer army of the United States has materially increased the circle of his friends. Francis C. Kelley served as chaplain during the late war with Spain; being successively in the army corps of Maj.-Generals Lee, Shafter and Coplinger. He was one of the most devoted of the chaplains during the outbreak of army fever in the camps at Tampa and Fernandina. Hear him Nov. 24, at the opera house.

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. L. Fournier will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is every where admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints, and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable.

Election Notice. Notice is hereby given to the electors of the township of Grayling in the county of Crawford and State of Michigan, that there will be a special election held at the town hall in township of Grayling on Tuesday the 21st day of November, A. D. 1899, for the purpose of electing a county clerk. Said office having been declared vacant by the board of Supervisors, who also ordered a special election. NELSON PERSONS, Township Clerk.

Registration Notice. To the electors of the township of Grayling. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the board of registration of the township of Grayling will be held at the town hall, in said township, on Saturday the 18th day of November, A. D. 1899, for the purpose of registering the names of all such persons as shall be possessed of the necessary qualifications of electors in said township who may apply for that purpose, and that said board of registration will be in session on the day and at the place aforesaid from nine o'clock in the forenoon until five o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose aforesaid. Dated this 9th day of Nov. A. D. 1899. NELSON PERSONS, Township Clerk.

Last Thursday evening, while all England was ablaze with illuminations, and rocking with the roar of artillery salutes, and throughout the kingdom, all of gaily had reached the height of enthusiasm in honor of the 58th anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales, their apparent to the throne, our humble domicile was invaded by nearly half a hundred of our friends, representing the G. A. R. and W. R. C. to help celebrate our anniversary, the same. To say that we were pleased, after we had caught our breath, is but a mild expression, and if the crowd enjoyed the night but half as much as we, they will come again. Mementoes of the occasion were presented by Rev. Guichard with well chosen words, to host and hostess, light refreshments were served, and the evening was gone all too soon.

Mrs. H. Hill and Miss Elsie Butler have opened dress-making parlors at Mrs. Hill's home, where they will be glad to serve the fashionable public.

The following from the Millersburg correspondent of the "Alpena Farmer" shows that Merz & Cross have decided their location in that new and prosperous village. The AVALANCHE wishes them success.

"J. K. Merz, in partnership with A. Cross, both of Grayling and good practical business men, have purchased lots north of the depot, and are preparing to erect a large store. They will carry a general line of goods, and will be ready for operation in a short time. We are glad to have these men with us, and hope for more of the same kind. The 'latch string' of Millersburg hangs on the outside for all business men and good citizens, who have push and energy."

It's not what you buy

Now You buy it,

That counts. If you buy at

JOSEPH'S NEW STORE

You know it is right.

We study and watch all points in buying, and you can trust to our judgment. We can not say too much for our fall line of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Rubbers, &c.

It is the largest one we have ever shown. The success of our business and the constant increase of pleased customers are the direct results of our keeping faith with the people. Don't overlook us if you need anything in our line, we give you the best values in Grayling for the money.

R. JOSEPH,

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

Grayling, Michigan.

The Cure that Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption.

OTTO'S CURE

Sold by all druggists 25c & 50c.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry.

The direct line from TOLEDO, VIA DAYTON, CINCINNATI, TO LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSONVILLE, ASHEVILLE, FLORIDA, TEXAS and the SOUTH.

CINCINNATI LINE. Three Trains Daily Detroit to Cincinnati.

Five Trains every Week-day, Toledo to Cincinnati.

INDIANAPOLIS LINE. Two Trains every Week-day from Detroit and Toledo to Indianapolis.

Vestibule Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Parlor Cars on Day Trains.

G. E. GILMAN, D. P. A., Toledo, Ohio.

D. G. EDWARDS, Pass'r Traffic Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Notice of Commissioners on Claims. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Crawford, ss.

PROBATE COURT OF SAID COUNTY. In the matter of the estate of Asa J. Ross, deceased.

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PROBATE COURT OF SAID COUNTY. In the matter of the estate of Asa J. Ross, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioner on Claims in the matter of said estate of Asa J. Ross, and six months from the second day of November, A. D. 1899, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on Saturday, Nov. 18th A. D. 1899, and on March 5th, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock a. m. of each day at the office of the Judge of Probate, in the Village of Grayling, in said county, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated Grayling, Nov. 24, A. D. 1899. JOHN LEFCE, R. D. CONNINE, Commissioners.

The Best Hotel in Detroit. Can do more for you in the way of comfortable beds and good meals than the Franklin House, at the corner of Second and Second Streets. Rates are \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day. We are only a block away, with cars to all parts of the city. Excellent accommodations for wheelmen. N. H. JAMES & SON, Proprietors. (Bates and Larned Bldg., Detroit, Mich.)

WE BUY THE FARMERS Grain, Potatoes

And other

Farm Products

FOR

Cash or Trade

WE SELL Extra Good Groceries

AND Dry Goods and Hardware

AT Reasonable Prices.

BUY OUR Staley's Underwear

AND Garland Stoves.

Salling, Hanson & Company, Grayling, Michigan

Your last Chance!

OUR GREAT SALE

Positively ends about December 15th.

Don't miss to supply yourself and family with winter apparels, as there will be a great saving for you by buying at this sale.

R. MEYERS, The Corner Store, GRAYLING, MICH.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER.

AT THE Old RELIABLE FURNITURE STORE

THE WALL PAPER SEASON is here, and I have the best stock of the latest and handsomest patterns, at 15 to 40 cents per roll, and borders from 2 to 5 cents per yard.

Remember that when you buy Wall Paper of me, you will get full sized Double Rolls, not the half or so called Single Rolls

Call and see me before buying elsewhere. Grayling, Michigan. J. W. SORENSON

We carry a stock of goods valued at \$1,500,000.00

We receive from 10,000 to 25,000 letters every day

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE is the book of the people—it quotes Wholesale Prices to Everybody, has over 1,000 pages, 16,000 illustrations, and 50,000 descriptions of articles with prices. It costs 75 cents to print and mail each copy. We want you to have one. SEND FIFTY CENTS show your good faith, and we'll send you a copy FREE, with all charges prepaid.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. Michigan Ave. and Madison Street CHICAGO

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, NOV. 16, 1899.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Pay your subscription.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Mr. Etta Covey went home for a day's visit Saturday.

For Rent—Two houses on the Mortenson place. Enquire of Julius Nelson.

Mrs. G. L. Anderson returned from her southern visit Monday evening.

I am now prepared to write policies in a first-class insurance company. JOSEPH PATTERSON.

John J. Niederer brought in a load of fine hay from the Maple Forest farm, Monday.

For Sale—A book case, bedroom sets, stoves, chairs, etc. Enquire of T. A. Carney. sep28

Kelley's discourse was both eloquent and witty and evoked rounds of applause.—Lonia, Michigan.

For Sale—A good coal stove used but two winters. Enquire at this office.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Subscribe for the "Avalanche" and "The Household." Only \$1.25 per year.

Thomas KeChittago's house near the new bridge is for rent. Enquire at this office.

The Mail-Telegram, of Mio, advertises that F. G. Noble will buy cedar on the Au Sable this winter.

We hope none of the boys in Fredrick will ask M. S. Dilley if he struck old while he was in Grayling, this week.

W. S. Chalker and wife were in town three days last week, so most of their friends had a chance to shake hands.

George H. Hartman, of South Branch, drove up Monday with a load of buckwheat. Jolly and happy as ever.

J. A. Breakay has some stock for sale, and with many other farmers, complains that our market is too small for the supply.

Don't ask H. C. Holbrook how far it is from Hoelsi's to Dyer's in 27-1. He will tell you to go to Dan's, and find out for yourself.

Rev. C. W. West was in town Saturday. He has bought another horse and is crowding the fall work which is nearly ready for winter.

Miss Eva Woodburn completed a successful two month's term of school in the Corvin District last week. Another term is expected.

L. Ostrander, Pros. Attorney for Montmorency county, was in Court this week, as a witness in the Gutgever case. He looks as though official life was agreeable.

James Ballard was made glad Monday by meeting one of his army comrades, Mr. Nelson Rogers, of Macon, who has come up here to work in the yard for S. H. & Co.

W. B. Covert brought up the big snow from the ranch Monday, and with Chittago will run down a load of lumber today for the new house and barn.

W. A. Masters arrived here from Ohio Tuesday morning, looking natural and happy as ever. He reports a big snow storm in southern Michigan and northern Ohio, last week.

J. K. Bates was down from the farm Saturday. The fine weather last week allowed him to finish husking and to gather a fine crop of bagas and turnips.

Miss Althea McIntyre came home from her school in Rosecommon Friday evening, to visit, and to eat venison, a fine specimen of which was brought in by her brother Otto, Thursday.

The hunters are yet arriving, and a few deer have been brought in. Some came down on the Lewiston road the 8th, proving that the slayers must have been out early on the morning that the season opened.

John Fairbrotham returned home last week, coming from Missouri, where he has lived for the last three years. He has seen nearly all the southern states and is improved by the experience.

Hunters killed a fat steer for supervisor Hoelsi of Blaine, last week. The animal was shot with buck-shot, evidently at close range. There are men in the woods that hardly know which end of the gun should be ahead.

Mr. A. J. Love went to Owosso, last week, to visit old friends, where Mrs. Love was visiting, but on getting the family together, all got homesick and returned Monday, and are now cozily settled in their new home.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

Our patrons who find it inconvenient to bring their laundry up to the laundry building may leave it at E. Matson's barber shop. I will be there on Saturday evenings to deliver it. FRANK SIMON.

Nels Olson has just received in his home an elegant new piano, made by the German Piano Co., of Saginaw. It is a beauty, rich in tone and in every way first class.

The November "Cosmopolitan" will bring pleasant recollections to the millions who saw the recent Dewey celebration in New York, and will give other millions the first adequate idea of those remarkable days. It contains a very fine collection of pictures of scenes in the metropolis when the Admiral was welcomed home.

The ladies of the Scandinavian Lutheran church will give an oyster supper and social at the G. A. R. hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 16th, from 5 to 9 o'clock. Supper 25c. Children 10c. All are cordially invited to attend.

Twenty-two of the young friends of Miss Alice Willis passed a most enjoyable evening Tuesday, at her home, as a supplement to her brother's afternoon party. The music and mirth was long continued, and not least enjoyed was the sumptuous repast served at a later hour.

The snow is fast disappearing, which is regretted by the school children who have made good use of it by building it at passing vehicles.—Hillsdale Co. Gazette.

How does that read coming from a town just two hundred miles south of us, while we are enjoying beautiful Indian summer? Another item in the same issue complains that the snow-plow was not used on all the streets.

The special election for county clerk will be held next Tuesday. Let every republican be at the polls and vote the republican ticket. We say this not with any discourtesy to the democratic candidate, whom we are kind to consider a personal friend and a gentleman, but our candidate is the same, and the way this office has been worked of late years makes it squarely a political matter in which party lines should be drawn as tightly as in a national issue.

We give in this issue the program for the Farmer's Institute to be held Dec. 6, and 7, and hope every farmer in the county who is interested in agricultural development of this section, will arrange to be present with their families. President Ostrander is doing all in his power to make this institution a success, and the woman's section under the direction of Mrs. Woodworth will be of unusual interest. Keep the dates in mind and arrange your business accordingly.

Circuit Court convened Tuesday P. M., Judge Sharpe presiding. The case of The People vs. G. Jacobs on the charge of larceny from a dwelling was called and the prisoner pleaded guilty. He was remanded for sentence, which was pronounced Wednesday morning at one year at the prison at Ionia. The case of Guigevre vs. Chalker, et al., resulted in a verdict of no cause for action. The case of Howse vs. the M. C. R. R. Co. was tried and taken under advisement by the Court. The decision will be rendered Monday.

Last Friday morning a man named Fred Smith, who has worked here at painting, during the summer, attempted to get on a moving log train, but being very short, failed to raise himself enough and was thrown under the wheels, two of which passed over his thighs, one of which was badly fractured and both terribly bruised. He was taken to the Manistee house where Dr. Lestey rendered such surgical aid as was needed, but he only survived a few hours, not recovering from the shock.

Last Thursday, there occurred one of the most sad events ever recorded in our village. Ray, the five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. O'Brien, had obtained some matches, and while alone in the barn, in some way started a fire from which his clothing was ignited and he ran screaming from the building. Mr. T. A. Carney happened to be on the opposite side of the street and went to his aid, but in the child's fright he ran from him across the side street into a neighbor's yard, where his mother had gone a moment before. Mr. Carney wrapped his coat about him and smothered the flames and carried him home, and summoned medical aid, and all that was possible was done to relieve his suffering, but to no avail, as he died about eight o'clock. The body was taken to Bay City Friday for interment, and was accompanied to the train by scores of his little schoolmates, and an immense concourse of our citizens, who thus expressed the deepest sympathy for the bereaved ones.

BAR-BEN

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE.

Bar-ben is the greatest known restorative and blood purifier. It cures all skin diseases, restores the hair, makes the blood pure and rich, and causes a general feeling of health, power and renewed vitality. It is the most effective remedy for all skin diseases, and is the only one that cures them. It is the only one that cures them. It is the only one that cures them.

FOR SALE BY
Lucien Fournier
DRUGGIST,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

In Memory of Little Ray O'Brien.

They have laid him to rest in silence,
With hearts heavy laden with grief.
In him, who hath taken him from them,
We trust with unfaltering belief.
Though you mourn o'er your loss with keen sorrow,
Ween tears of anguish and pain.
Yet God knew what was best for your loved one.

They have laid him to rest, yet they cherish
Sweet memories of his childish love.
With angels his voice is singing
In the home of our Saviour above.
May he give them the peace they ask for,
In the path that leads to his home.
For the loved darling he has taken from them
Bringing grief that they can not repress.

They have laid him to rest where the flowers
In summer will bloom o'er his grave,
Where the loved ones will come in their joy,
To see the beautiful flowers to love
With tears for their loved darling.

Who is sleeping the sleep of silence and rest,
His home is a mansion of glory,
Where dwells the pure and the blest.

In meekness they kneel to the Father,
In silence they bow to his will.
Yet they grieve o'er the sorrow of parting
From whose memory we cherish still
With parents love and devotion.
Their hearts are breaking with pain.
Yet they know when they enter those " Gates of glory."

They will meet that dear darling again.
A FRIEND.

Editor Sees Wonders.

Editor W. V. Barry of Lexington, Tenn., in exploring Mammoth Cave, contracted a severe case of piles. His quick cure through using Bucklen's Arnica Salve convinced him it is another world's wonder. Cures piles, hemorrhoids, inflammation, and all bodily eruptions. Only 25c at L. Fournier's.

John F. Hum brought in one of the finest five prong bucks that we have seen for years.

Made Young Again.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my teens again" writes D. H. Turner of Dampscottown, Pa. They're the best in the world for liver, stomach and bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

On opening the door at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon Master John Willis was very much surprised to see his Sunday School classmates and teacher also his school teacher, who had come to help him celebrate his tenth birthday. Games and music with a dainty lunch passed the time until seven very quickly. A pleasant time was reported by all.

Six Frightful Failures.

Six terrible failures by six different doctors nearly sent Wm. H. Mullen of Lockland, O., to an early grave. All said he had a fatal lung trouble and that he must soon die. But he was urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. After taking five bottles he was entirely cured. It is positively guaranteed to cure all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs, including coughs, colds, influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, asthma, hay fever, croup, whooping cough. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's drug store.

The postoffice at Bagley has been re-established and named Salling, on account of a Bagley P. O. in the O. P.

Miss Frances Kraus gave a watch party to her friends Tuesday evening.

The refusal of the heavens to reveal the meteors did not spoil the pleasure of those present as all had a very enjoyable time. All who have been favored know Miss Kraus to be a royal entertainer.

Brave Explorers.

Like Stanley and Livingstone, found it harder to overcome malaria, fever and ague and typhoid disease than savage cannibals; but thousands have found that Electric Bitters is a wonderful cure for all malarial diseases. If you have chills with fever, aches in back of neck and head, and tired, worn-out feeling, a trial will convince you of their merit. W. A. Null of Webb, Ill., writes, "My children suffered for more than a year with chills and fever; then two bottles of Electric Bitters cured them." Only 50c. Try them. Guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & Co.

CLAGGETT & BLAIR

ARE
Headquarters for
This Part of the Earth.

And don't you be the last person in the world to find out where the best goods are sold cheap.

We have a complete line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, consisting of new Teas and Coffees, Pure Spices and Canned Goods.

Their specialties are "Ye Old Fashioned Japan Tea" at 50 cents, Royal Java and Mocha at 35 cents; Ja-vo Blend, the best 25 cents coffee on earth; McArthur's Patent, the best flour in the city for bread; Pure Lard, Hams, Shoulders and Bacon.

For the best of everything at fair figures go to
CLAGGETT & BLAIR.

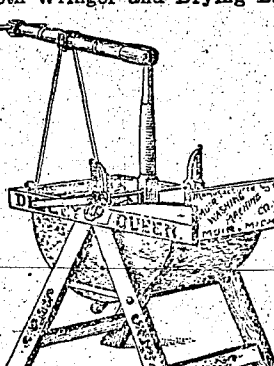
SEND US \$1.00

and we will ship you a complete set of the best and most modern Cook Stoves, with large Gray Enamel Interior, in the market, at the low price of \$1.00. It is a No. 8 Stove with top surface 48x30; also of oven 17x10x10; nickel-plated trimmings; unlined oven doors; heavy cast-iron covers and hinges. It gives you a Wood Gas Stove, so that you have a perfect Coal and Wood Cook Stove. It costs you about \$1.00 for every \$100.00, and we can therefore save you \$10.00 at least, as this stove will cost you about \$25.00 at your local dealer. We positively guarantee every stove and safe delivery at your door.

NORTHWESTERN SUPPLY HOUSE, Chicago, Ill.
The Northwestern Supply House are reliable.

Billey Queen

Washing Machine,
Cloth Wringer and Drying Bars.



Maple Sugar and Fruit Evaporators.

Sap Pails and Spiles.

"Sunlight Gas Generators".

For Lighting
Hotels, Public Buildings and private Residences.

The above goods are the best and latest improved on the market. Testimonials on application.

M. S. DILLEY & CO.,

6012-13
FREDERIC, MICH.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 17th day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, executed by Frank S. Burgess, and Anna Burgess, his wife, both of Grayling, Michigan, to Dora Bossbach, of Sterling, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Crawford, in Liber E. of mortgages, on pages 128 and 129, on the eighth day of August, A. D. 1899 at ten o'clock a. m., and whereas the said Dora Bossbach has and hereby does exercise the option granted her in and by said mortgage, and declares the whole amount provided for in and by said mortgage due and payable immediately. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Five Hundred and Twenty-two Dollars and eighty-five cents (\$522.85) of principal and interest, and the further sum of Fifteen Dollars as an attorney fee, as provided in law, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

NOW THEREFORE notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in Grayling village, in said county, on the twentieth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The southerly forty feet of Lot number ten, of Block number sixteen, of the original plat of the village of Grayling, as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, State of Michigan; this instrument covers forty feet front on Cedar street, and running easterly one hundred and twenty-five feet.

Dated October 25th 1899.

DORA BOSSBACH,
MORTGAGEE.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, Att'y. oc25-13w

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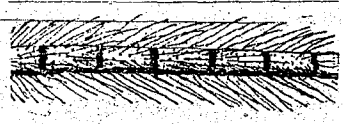
O. PALMER, Grayling, Mich.

SEEN UNDER A GLASS

A MICROSCOPE REVEALS BEAUTIES OF ANIMAL LIFE.

Marvelous Arrangement of a Spider's Eyes—Daddy Longlegs Can See in Any Direction—Revelations About Mosquitoes, Flies and Other Things.

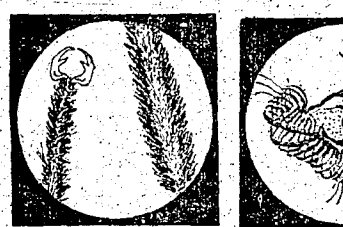
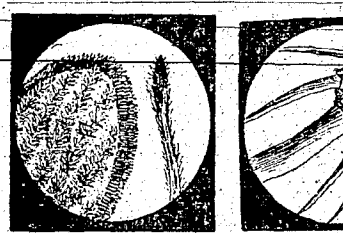
Dr. B. L. Riese is a Chicago scientist who devotes his leisure time to bug-hunting. His forte is microscopy and the use of this delicate instrument in connection with insect anatomy has resulted in some extremely interesting discoveries of late. He disposes of one or two theories which have been held for years, notably the one which provides insects with cup-shaped feet, the suction of which enables them to walk on polished surfaces in seeming defiance of all the laws of gravity. His microscope shows that the insects always have hooks of great relative power



FEELER OF A MAY FLY.

er on the ends of their legs, which are used to grasp inequalities invisible to human eyes.

Under the microscope the polished surface of plate glass is shown to be really a mass of inequalities. The naked eye, the touch, will not reveal them to us. Under this same instrument the feet of the common house fly is shown to be reinforced by hooks small enough to find lodgment in the inequalities of the glass surface. The foot of the mosquito has a wonderful double hook which gives it the power of holding to almost any smooth surface. In fact the foot is frequently entangled in some meshes which to the



REVELATIONS OF INSECT ANATOMY AS SHOWN UNDER THE MICROSCOPE. Wing and bill of a Mosquito. Antenna of a Cockroach. Foot of Spider. Foot of Cockroach. Foot and leg of a Mosquito. Proboscis of a House Fly. Eye of a Grasshopper.

eye appear to present no inequality. When the mosquito struggles—as can frequently be noticed—these hooks have clasped something which is clasped the tighter as the insect tries vainly to fly away.

But it is in the visual apparatus that nature shows the most marvelous adaptability to the lives of the bugs. Some of the eyes Dr. Riese has placed on microscopic slides are marvels of intricacy. The fact that they are stationary, without lateral or vertical power—they can not alter the focus or direction of gaze—makes it necessary for the insect to be provided with lenses so cut up with facets that they will capture and retain pictures in almost every degree of the lateral and vertical planes. Insects can see as well between what in man would be called the shoulder blades as they can directly in front. In many cases they see to much better advantage behind than before.

Dr. Riese adjusted his microscope at this time and placed a slide in position whereon was pasted the body of a



WATCHTOWER OF A SPIDER.

"daddy long legs," or common garden spider. This specimen is an exceptionally fine one and is so mounted as to bring the eyes directly under the searching power of the instrument. The eyes are wonders in themselves, but their position is even more wonderful. They are perched on top of a watch tower in the middle of the back. They project into the air to what seems a full inch under the glass; seen by the naked eye this tower is indistinguishable until the mind has been attracted to its existence by the microscope. The eyes are on each side of the tower, very near the top. "That insect can see as well over its shoulder as it can in almost a direct line in front," said Dr. Riese. "Possibly that is the reason—in fact, it may be said to be certainly the reason—that a spider can run backward as well as forward. The only spot where it does not seem to see well is right in front. You can capture one from that side much easier than from any other. This spider is not fitted with the additional eyes which other insects have. Usually the compound eyes are supplemented by simple eyes set in front and low down on or near the proboscis which enable it to see at short range in front. But the spider lacks these supplemental eyes.

"Here is the head of a grasshopper which shows the more ordinary style of eye with which insects are fitted," continued the doctor, placing another slide under the glass. "You will see that this insect has a huge eye on each side of the head. They resemble the eyes of a horse in a measure, but are immensely larger in proportion. Now they are fixed in the head immovably so that the bug can not turn them in

the slightest degree. They have none of the delicate appliances of the human eye to reduce focus or change direction, so nature has compensated.

"You will see that the eye is enclosed in a transparent sack and that it has the appearance of hundreds of glassy fish eggs. These enable the insect to catch pictures in all directions. But just in front the lines are rather obscure, so nature has bestowed some extra eyes on the grasshopper. Look closely to the base of the antennae and you will see one of these extras. Some insects have them in the tips of their noses, as it were. These are for short range seeing and give the insect an advantage not possessed by spiders. This is an excellent type of the compound eye."

"The slide was moved slightly so the leg of the insect might be examined under the powerful lens. The joint work of the limb is like a ruby rush, the delicate blood vessels imparting a brilliant hue thereto. The structure is extremely powerful, the joints fitting into each other so as to impart the greatest elasticity and power. On the end of the leg are strong hooks which can close on any object with great force. They also give the insect the power to grasp any inequality forcibly, to use the enormous muscular power which results in a leap of hundreds of times the length of the insect.

"The theory," said Dr. Riese, "that insects have cup-shaped terminations to their legs, which enable them to travel up a wall or up a glass is not correct. They have nothing of the kind—at least none I examined here. The supposed force which keeps them in their seemingly unscientific position, is not used at all. Those hooks are used as a monkey uses the long fingers and as a bird uses its claws, to grasp any roughness on the surface. If the smoothest piece of glass known were examined under a powerful microscope it would be seen to be a mass of inequalities. Now, the hook or hooks—some have several on one leg—

are so small that they can be inserted in these inequalities. Thus what seems to be a violation of natural laws is seen to be merely an accommodation there to.

"Look at this set of hooks on the end of the leg of the mosquito. A close glance will reveal the fact that this insect has powerful double hooks working from opposite sides of the leg. These can close up on anything too small to be seen and hold on with great power. The spider you will also see has a set of hooks which he uses with legs several times as long as the diameter of his body. He must have tremendous muscular power to use those legs at all, yet he handles each in succession at will.

"One of the wonders of nature was shown on another slide. It was the head, and particularly the proboscis, of the common house fly. Projecting out from between the feelers is a broad net hooked up to the head by extension ropes. This net or web can be thrown out to a distance several times as far as the diameter of the head. It is used to suck up fluids and convey them to the greedy mouth. The net is a marvelous exemplification of nature's artistic power. The web is traced with beautiful lace work, the cords are twisted in regular strands, as if they really are ropes, and the tackle is as intricate, yet simple in use, as anything used on a ship.

"Seen under the most powerful glass—some 300 diameters were used—the tracery of the net is very clearly worth the study of engineers, for Dame Nature exceeds in skill any of her imitators. The study of this peculiar proboscis, with the heavy eyes lying near to throw a brilliant light over the object assailed, is a work of art unsurpassed. In its mechanical purposes it is another evidence of the skill of the Creator in fashioning appliances to fit all needs.

"One thing noticed in all the specimens displayed was that insects are usually covered with feathery hairs all over their parts. A glistening fly which to the human vision seems to be superlatively smooth is shown to be covered with a full suit of hairy feathers. The mosquito is literally ingulfed in feathers, with here and there spirals entwined among them. The wing of the mosquito shows the same courses of feathers running along with each strand of the structure, while the web or sails are covered with delicate hairs.

"One of the most interesting wings seen was taken from a May fly, the mothlike insect which lives but one day. Butters about an electric or gas light and falls dead by the million. The lace work of this wing would furnish a pattern for the most delicate and filmy laces produced in Belgium, France or Austria. Under a powerful glass its intricacies are so clearly revealed that an accurate copy could be easily made.

CARTER IN JAIL LIFE

CONVICTED ARMY OFFICER'S FUTURE IN PRISON.

Five Years of Hard Work—Rigid Discipline and Frugal Fare Will Be His Portion—A Number Is Branded on His Clothes—The Daily Routine.

Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, the United States army officer recently convicted of immense frauds in connection with the improvement of Savannah harbor, Georgia, a work of which he had charge as the Government engineer, was sentenced to the Fort Leavenworth (Kansas) penitentiary for five years' imprisonment at hard labor, deprivation of his rank in the army, and dismissal, and \$5,000 fine.

The contrast between Carter's life for the next five years and his life for the preceding ones could not be more dissimilar. Carter's rooms were always models of luxury. No society girl, nurtured in the lap of wealth, ever excelled this luxury-loving officer in the costly, artistic elegance of boudoir



WHERE CAPT. CARTER WILL WORK.

and bedroom. Priceless tapestries, rare old furniture, toilet trappings in solid gold and silver, fine linens, dainty perfumes—all these and a thousand other elegancies are as much a part of Oberlin M. Carter's life as the air he breathes.

At the Fort Leavenworth penitentiary he must manage to survive for five long years without his wine sippers, his rapid friends, and his perfumed baths. Five changes of toilet a day are not recognized as essential at the Fort Leavenworth prison. One suit is quite sufficient, according to the prison code—a stout suit of coarse gray, with a big straw hat in summer and a small blue denim cap in winter.

The man who has played the high roller for years, who has been courted by pleasure-loving fashionables, admired by women, and envied by men, will for the next five years be kept under lock and key as a mere thing, duly ticketed and numbered. His number will be marked in glaring red, stenciled on his prison garments in four places—right across the broad of his back, over the right thigh, and on the calf of each leg. A more degrading insult is marked—could not be devised.



CARTER IN CONVICT GARR.

where the convicts are housed, fed, and bathed.

At Fort Leavenworth hard labor means just what the term implies. Carter, with hands unused to labor harder than uncoiling champagne bottles and throwing away money, will find the conditions far from enjoyable. He will sleep in a regulation prison cell behind a steel-barred door, watched by a guard armed with a shotgun. It is needless to say that the rare carpets and priceless tapestries which have heretofore contributed to his comfort will not figure in his Fort Leavenworth cell.

The bill of fare is not an appetizing outlook for Carter, for this luxurious officer has fattened for years upon the choicest foods prepared by artist chefs. Nothing in the eating and drinking line has been quite good enough for the epicurean captain. Think what five years of Fort Leavenworth prison fare will mean to him—an eternity of gastronomic misery.

The work which falls to the share of almost all new arrivals is with the pick and blasting drill in the quarries two miles from the prison. The stone is for use in the construction of the new penitentiary. Carter comes in for this back-breaking, hand-blasted experience. Fort Leavenworth prison has a set of very severe rules, all rigidly enforced. Should Carter grow disobedient his prison allowance of tobacco will be shut off, he will be denied the privilege of writing or receiving letters, his diet may be restricted to bread and water, and in the event of persistent misconduct he would be handcuffed day and night to the bars of his cell. They stand no nonsense at Fort Leavenworth. Still they work no cruelties and the prisoner who behaves well, takes his medicine, as it were, unflinchingly, is treated as well as he could slightly expect. He can write to his friends and receive their letters; he

may subscribe for any reputable newspaper or magazine, and may have books from the prison library.

Every Saturday afternoon Carter will be compelled not only to give himself a cold-water bath with common brown soap accompaniment, but he will be forced to wash and scrub his cell, depressing work for the man who for years has been living in perfumed baths, and relying upon the services of a skilled valet for the simplest tasks of the toilet.

Attends the Quaker Wedding. A recent Chicago visitor to the East writes thus descriptively of a Quaker nuptial ceremony he had the privilege of attending:

"At a Quaker wedding last week, where there were no display, decorations, malds or grooms, the air seemed charged with joy. After a silence of several minutes the guests arose and the bridegroom taking the hand of the bride said: 'In the divine presence and before this assembly I take Patience B—to be my wife, promising to be to her a faithful and affectionate husband until death shall separate us.' The bride responded: 'I take thee, John J—to be my husband, promising to be a faithful and



affectionate wife until death shall separate us. A prayer was made, the bridegroom kissed the bride and after congratulations had been said all repaired to the dining-room, where the breakfast was spread. The table was set with the family silver and china, which had come from England with the great-grandfather of the bride, and there was a single rose at each corner.

After the breakfast the entire party accompanied the happy pair across the meadow to their new home and were shown the gifts of loving friends. One of the guests was heard to say as she started homeward: 'What is the use of all the fuss and worry attendant upon a moderately elaborate wedding, when one can have such a sweet time as that was without them?'

THIS MAY SAVE MANY LIVES.

An Invention of Great Use in Case of Accidents at Sea.

Moved by the many recent accidents at sea, with the resulting loss of life, Charles Elias, who lives at Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., has invented a life-saving buoy, which he claims will make it possible for shipwrecked mariners to float on the surface of the water for more than two weeks without danger to life. It consists of an aluminum case, shaped like a barrel, seven feet in length and weighing but twelve pounds. It is weighted at the bottom to keep it in an upright position, and is built in two halves, which open on rubber hinges.

On one side and has a life-saving buoy, ten together on the other. The case is fitted with pockets on the inside, which hold supplies of food and water for twenty days. At the top a flag floats as a signal to passing vessels.

The Ruling Passion. The clergyman had finished and the organ was pealing forth the sonorous rapture of the Mendelssohn march. "One moment, George," said the radiant bride, and facing the audience she raised her exquisitely bound book her somewhat bulky prayer book in her daintily gloved hands and pointed it directly at the brilliant audience. There was a sharp click.

"All right, George," said the bride, "come along."

And as they marched down the aisle she showed him that the supposed prayer book wasn't a prayer book at all. It was a camera!

"It's my own idea, George," she whispered. "Clever, isn't it?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Water Cheap in Glasgow.

In Glasgow a £15 household obtains for 71d per annum a continuous, never-failing, unrestricted stream of the purest water in the world. Delivered right into his kitchen, washhouse and bathroom. It is calculated that 350 gallons of pure water are delivered to the citizens of Glasgow for every penny paid. And it is water of such peculiar softness that the householders of Glasgow can pay their water rate out of what they save on soap.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

"Rebuilding the Walls of Jerusalem" is the subject of the lesson for Nov. 18. The portion of Scripture is Neh. 3: 1-12. Nehemiah's task was not done by any means when the walls of Jerusalem had been rebuilt. That work, through marvelous generosity and hard labor, was finished in two months. It had been interrupted by "fighting without and foes within" by the jealousies of Sanballat and Tobiah and Geshem and their crew and by the murmurings and plotings of the miserable lot of ingrates who still found harbor within Jerusalem. If Nehemiah had not been an accomplished statesman as well as a builder and a reformer, he could never have succeeded in weathering the storm. For his position as premier, the people of Jerusalem whose ideas were like his own were poor and obscure—the "poor and needy" ones spoken of in some of the psalms and in the extra-biblical writings of succeeding centuries. But he must make and keep himself leader of all classes, the rich and haughty as well as the humble and up-right. This he did by methods which are worthy the study of every Christian statesman. Not once did he buckle to the "bosses" of his day, nor buy off the rich capitalists, nor use the arts of the demagogue toward the laborers. Yet he carefully avoided making enemies unnecessarily.

His fortune enabled him to tender lavish hospitality to friends and to the afflicted as well. "Moreover, there were at my table of the Jews and the rulers an hundred and fifty men, beside those that came unto us from among the heathen that were round about us. Now that which was prepared for one day was one ox and six choice sheep; also fowls were prepared for me, and once in ten days store of all sorts of wine; yet for all this I demanded not the bread of the governor, because the bondage was heavy upon this people." Nehemiah was entitled to a salary from the people of Jerusalem as the Persian governor, but he refused to take it, and he refused to support a whole regiment of the people.

This sort of thing makes a man popular if anything will. And, indeed, Nehemiah was popular with the majority of the people. But enemies were plotting to destroy his supremacy, and some of them went so far as to conspire assassination. The plan was first to intimidate him by threatening to accuse him of treason against the Persian crown. This failed utterly, simply because Nehemiah could not be blackmailed. Baffled here, his rivals sought to entice him into the temple, pretending that they wished to see him in order to guard against a conspiracy of third parties who were planning his murder. This trap, too, failed utterly. Nehemiah went ahead with his work. Evidently he was a new genus to Sanballat, Tobiah and that ilk. They had never come in contact with such a person and did not know quite how to emulate him. They soon found it.

One week after the completion of the walls came the great assembly which is recorded in the lesson.

Explanation.

The date was about the middle of September, 444, the beginning of the seventh month. The gathering of the people was of course arranged for by their leaders. It was hardly a spontaneous popular movement, though the people seem heartily to have co-operated with Ezra on this occasion. The place of meeting was the large open square south of the temple, on the terrace lower than the temple itself, and near the southern wall of the enclosure, the wall of the Kidon. "To bring the book of the law of Moses," which the Lord had commanded to Israel, the narrative presupposes some previous announcement by Ezra that he was prepared to present such a book to the hearing of the people. During his years of absence many think he had been studying and editing the system of laws comprising the complete ceremonial system of later Judaism, and now was ready to bring it before the nation. We have already indicated what part of the pentateuch included this system—the book of Leviticus chiefly, with portions of other books.

The book read was in Hebrew. To many of the people Hebrew was by this time a dead language, and required to be interpreted in the colloquial Aramaic. Hence in all later times when the Scriptures were read in public an accompanying paraphrase or targum, as it was called, aided the hearers to understand. These targums were at first informal and more or less extemporaneous, varying more or less from the original according to the learning or caprice of the interpreter. Several of the later targums, written in the Aramaic language, are extant to-day, and are useful in comparing with the original Hebrew for purposes of textual study.

"The Tishbathi" was the title of the Persian governor of the province. The grief of the people was genuine. No more remarkable scene, perhaps, can be pointed out in later Jewish history than this rare concurrence of citizens listening to the solemn sentences of the law that pronounced them unclean, offenders against the statutes of the Almighty, and unfaithful to the traditions of Israel. "What must we do to be saved" was their unspoken question.

In turning the people's weeping into joy, Nehemiah showed his profound knowledge of human nature. He had left his congregation in tears, with mournful and despairing hearts, the revulsion would have come sooner or later in any case, and it would have come after they had passed away from the influence of the occasion. Light-heartedness would have come back, and the deep influence of the morning's assembly would have been obliterated. But when Nehemiah, while the people were still hanging intent upon the words of the readers, gave them, as one speaking for the Almighty, authority to be glad again, because "the joy of the Lord is your strength," because the Lord is merciful and compassionate toward those who truly repent and turn to him, then he consecrated their joy and made it a powerful impetus to permanent reformation. One preacher plays on the feelings of his audience and closes his sermon with the people in tears. Then the organ strikes up a lively air, the congregation disperses and everybody begins to chatter, the solemn feelings are carefully repressed, and all goes merry once more. Another preacher brings his people out into the sunshine before he sends them forth, and tries to leave them the meaning of "the joy of the Lord." Which sermon has the more lasting results?

Next Lesson—"Words of Intemperance."—Prov. 23: 29-35.

Anaesthetics.

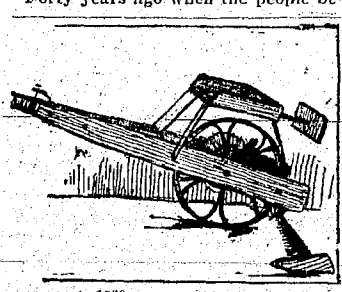
Anaesthetics were known in the days of Homer, and the Chinese 2,000 years ago had a preparation of hemp known as "una-yo," to deaden pain—something similar to our modern cocaine.

OLD-TIME HARVESTER.

A Combination Reaper and Mower of the Vintage of 1860.

There is an old combination reaper and mower in the possession of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. The machine was built in 1860 under the personal supervision of Cyrus McCormick, inventor of the first machine successfully operated in 1831, but which was for years an object of ridicule, both in this country and England.

Forty years ago when the people be-



AN 1860 MOWING MACHINE.

gan to see the practicability of such an invention the combination reaper and mower was thought to be very fine and the farmer who could own one was envied by farmers who could not afford to pay the price these machines brought. The price of a reaper in those days was more than three times the cost of a reaper to-day.

In 1860 it took two men to reap a field one to drive, the other to sit astride the machine facing the cutter and rake in with his arms and throw down the bundles as fast as reaped. The illustration gives a fair idea of the crude affair the farmer was compelled to use in the '60s. Recently a farmer was examining this old reaper. He had owned one like it during the civil war. He said it took him in those days more than twice as long to reap his wheat as it does now.

Consumption.

Nearly one-fourth of the deaths among the animals at the British Zoological Gardens last winter were due to tuberculosis. This is nearly double the human average, and confirms the rapidly growing belief that the disease is emphatically one of confinement and overcrowding, far this society's superb menagerie is very much cramped for room. The difference in the distribution of the disease between the various classes of animals at the Zoo is marked. Reptiles of all sorts are almost exempt, probably because the tubercle bacillus cannot live at the low temperature of their bodies, although two or three suspicious cases were found in tortoises and pythons. Animals suffer nearly 50 per cent. more severely than birds. But the most striking difference is that between the meat-eaters and vegetable feeders. Among vegetarians (monkeys, antelopes, deer and kangaroos) it causes 26 per cent. of all deaths; among meat eaters (lions, wolves, small cats, civets) barely 3 per cent. Among grain-eating birds (pheasants, peafowls, grouse, ostriches) tuberculosis is responsible for 30 per cent. of all deaths. Among flesh eaters (eagles, vultures, owls, crows) 11 per cent. Comment is superfluous. An open-air life and a meat diet are clearly the best protection against consumption.

Costly Fruit in England.

At a farmers' club in Devonshire, England, not long since, an experienced gardener in the employ of one of the nobility made the statement that the income from ten acres covered with glass beneath which early vegetables and fruits were grown would exceed that from 10,000 acres of the best farm land as ordinarily tilled. No doubt that assertion was extravagant, but it can be said within the lines of conservatism that the Britisher wasn't off in his figures more than 50 per cent. One man, to our knowledge, a German gardener, sold early cucumbers, melons, and celery, from one acre under glass—cold frames to Leadville and Aspen (Colo.) miners to the amount of over \$3,000 to \$4,000 a season.

In England, where, on account of the damp, chilly climate, even peach trees must be trained flat against a brick or stone wall like vines in order to insure fruit, and where corn cannot be grown, extremely fancy prices are paid for extra early fresh fruits and vegetables. A dollar a pound for strawberries and 75 cents apiece for cucumbers are only ordinary prices for these products, when put upon the markets early. Early fruits and vegetables bring handsome returns in large cities in any country.—California Vineyardist.

Sleep Mistakes.

To get up at 7 o'clock, or 8 o'clock, or any other fixed hour every morning, no matter at what time you went to bed the night before is the most effectual way of making a bad workman of yourself. And as for saying that "eight hours' sleep is what suits everybody" is as nonsensical as to say that "one ounce of tobacco—no more, no less—is the quantity every one ought to smoke in a day."

No doubt it is difficult for most people to sleep as long in the morning as the body requires to repair itself. Restlessness having fixed hours, the people who do it must accommodate themselves to their "Still, as long as people use alarm or have themselves called they will continue to feel more or less out of sorts on most days of their life."

For most of us there is only one way of solving the question—that is by going to bed nine or ten hours before the time when our business requires us to get up, and sleeping until we naturally awake. This would mean getting up at various hours, instead of the usual fixed hours. But any one who carried out the plan would feel so vigorous on awaking that he could turn the interval before breakfast to good account.

Tall Men Scarce in England.

The directors of the Great Northern railway of England have issued a circular letter to the station agents stating that in future the standard height for porters in the passenger department shall be 5 feet 6 inches and in the goods department 5 feet 4 inches. This is a considerable reduction, forced by a scarcity of taller men.

Electric Street Sweepers.

Electric automobile street-sweeping machines are being prepared to clean the streets of Paris. The old clumsy dirt machines now in use are to be done away with.



She—Don't you think short skirts make a woman look shorter? He—Yes, but they make the men look longer.—Judy.

"You can't keep a secret, Marie." "Yes, I can, but I always happen to tell things to other girls who can't."—Chicago Record.

"Kill that mosquito, why don't you?" "I would, you know, but I hate to lay violent hands on my own flesh and blood."—Life.

Myer—Was Smyth's marriage a failure? Gyer—Failure isn't a name for it. Why, it proved to be a regular Delaware peach crop.

"The Philinos haven't any idea what a humane people we are." "Not they are being taught, however, that appearances are deceitful."—Life.

Bill—Did you ever know an amateur fisherman to tell the truth? Jill—Oh, yes; I heard one tell another that he was a liar.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Charlie Bingle is looking for a coat of arms." "Any success?" "Yep. He's found his great-grandfather was a tailor."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Putt—What I want to know, sir, is if you referred to me as a born liar? Tarr—No, sir; I don't believe you learned to talk so soon as that.—Brooklyn Life.

"Goodness, John! How queer the baby looks. I believe he is going to have a fit!" "By George! I believe you are right. Where is my camera?"—Tid-Bits.

Nexdoor—I haven't heard your dog barking at night for some time. Homer—No, guess the poor fellow got discouraged. We have twins at our house now, you know.

Mrs. Van Swamp—William, dear, as you have another child coming on, will you kindly hold the baby's rattle in your hand? It amuses the sweet precious so much!—Bazar.

First Country Sport—Where do you put up when you go to New York? Second Country Sport—Oh, I'm not a bit particular; all pawnbrokers look alike to me.—Exchange.

He—Do you know, darling, that I think it makes me a better man every time I kiss you. She—Well, at the pace you are going now there will soon be no more room for improvement.

"No sensible girl would elope with the coachman to-day." "Why not? Coachmen are back again." "She'd fly with the man who runs the automobile."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Little Willie—Say pa, what's a redundancy of expression? Pa—Using more words than are necessary to express one's meaning, such as "wealthy iceman," "wealthy plumber," etc.

Mr. Stayer (time, 11:30 p. m.)—Are you interested in baseball, Miss De Jones? Miss De Jones (suppressing a yawn)—Yes, to a certain extent. I dearly love to see a man make a home run occasionally.

A strong recommendation: "But, sir, what has your candidate ever done to deserve the support of the people?" "Well, for one thing, this is the first time he has ever run for office."—Chicago Journal.

Teacher—For what else was Julius Caesar noted? Tommy Tucker (who had studied the lesson somewhat hastily)—His great strength, ma'am. He threw a bridge across the Rhine.—Chicago Tribune.

"The codfish," said the professor, "lays considerably more than a million eggs." "It is exceedingly lucky for the codfish that she doesn't have to cackle over every egg," said the student who came from the country.—Tid-Bits.

Softleigh—I—aw—am—aw—wailing getting to be—aw—quite a poet, doncher know. Miss Cutting—Indeed! Softleigh—Caws; I have a little book in which I—aw—write down my thoughts in rhyme every night before retiring. Miss Cutting—It will be a volume of blank verse when finished, I suppose.

"I hope you are one of the people who can keep cool in the presence of danger." "I am," answered the man who wanted a place as a private watchman. "Have you ever demonstrated it?" "I have; I once came near being drowned in a skating pond."—Washington Star.

"What is the woman's offense?" "She threw a brick at a neighbor woman, your Honor, and hit a man standing behind her." "The man is guilty of contributory negligence. If he hadn't been an idiot he would have stood in front of her." Case is dismissed.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I'll bet a thousand," shouted the excited politician, "that the editor had no proofs of those damaging stories he published against the boss." "I'll give you," retorted the little man with a high forehead and two pairs of glasses. "He had the proofs and went through them, word for word, and O. K'd the 'em." "Who in thunder are you?" "I'm the proof-reader."—Detroit Free Press.

Miss Neighbors—I was very sorry, indeed, to learn of your sad loss, Mr. Hayrix. You have my deepest sympathy. Mr. Hayrix—Well, I calculate it was purty sad like. I had ten ur th' finest hogs in this pur bull township, an' eight ur 'em's deader'n a door nail. Mrs. Neighbors (horrorified)—But I was referring to the loss of your wife. Mr. Hayrix—Yas, misfortum's nevey dew 'pear to come singly. An' I could 'a sold them thar hogs for \$20 a head, tew.

Electric Thief-Catching.

A thief had for weeks been stealing incandescent lamps in one of the Parisian theaters. An electrician caught him by arranging the wires so that when a lamp was removed an electric signal informed a man on the watch. When caught the rogue had two burners in his pockets.

A Disappearing River.

One of the strangest streams in the world is in East Africa. It flows in the direction of the sea, but never reaches it. Just north of the equator, and when only a few miles from the Indian Ocean, it flows into a desert, when it suddenly and completely disappears.



Ayer's PILLS

Is your breath bad? Then your best friend turns their heads aside. A bad breath means a bad liver. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache. 25c. All druggists.

Want your mouthache or beard a beautiful color? Use Ayer's Hair Restorer. It is a perfect hair restorer. It is a perfect hair restorer. It is a perfect hair restorer.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CENTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR BY MAIL, 25 CENTS.

The Farm Bears the Mortgage.

There is a story from Buffalo County going the rounds that illustrates the resources of a Nebraska farm. A farmer up there from Missouri got discouraged because he didn't get rich the first year, and as there was a mortgage of \$700 on his farm, was about ready to jump the whole business, but determined to make one more effort and sowed eighty acres in wheat. It happened to be a poor year for wheat and the stand was not very good. Concluding that it wasn't worth harvesting he pulled up his stakes and moved back to Missouri, leaving the farm to fight the mortgage all by itself. The farm was equal to the occasion.

The wheat ripened, fell down and deposited the seed in the soil again. Next spring the wheat began to grow lustily. Some of the neighbors were honest enough to write about it down to the fugitive in Missouri, and he got interested enough to come back and take a look. Then he stopped and harvested his voluntary crop. He sold it for enough to pay off the mortgage and the rest of his debts and had a tidy little surplus over, with which he moved his family back and now declares he is as rich as the like Nebraska. —Lincoln (Nebr.) Journal.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Chicago Correspondence:
That October wasn't active, month in general business lines is demonstrated by the clearing house reports. The total of payments through the Chicago banks was the largest ever reported for any one month in the history of the city, being only a trifle short of the \$900,000 mark. The total for the ten months ending Oct. 31 is nearly \$1,000,000,000 in excess of that for the corresponding period in 1898, and more than \$500,000,000 larger than for the whole of 1897. This record is a phenomenal one.

The stock markets have ruled strong during the greater part of the week in the face of the fact that money rates have again touched 40 per cent. There has been no liquidation to speak of, while on the other hand there have been signs of good buying on every little dip. The market is in a much better position than it was a month ago at the time of the first money flurry. The wheat market seems to be somewhat better, and their stocks to have lodged in the hands of people well able to take care of them until conditions again become ripe for a bull campaign.

It was a week of declining prices on the Board of Trade, reflecting the plentifulness of last season's harvest and so far as wheat was concerned, the smaller requirements this year as compared with last. Exports of wheat and flour continue liberal, but present shipments represent purchases made some time ago, and there has been quite recently a pause in the foreign demand. The utter unavailability of the railroads to provide facilities for the export of wheat, and the grain was likewise an element in creating the reluctance that buyers evinced to make purchases. Rail rates from lower lake ports were advanced to the first of the month, and that also had a tendency to depress prices of commodities in the West.

Russia was a shipper of wheat on a liberal scale, and which raised doubts of the correctness of the reported partial failure of the wheat crop of that country, while Argentina continued to send favorable advices of the progress of next season's wheat crop. That the price of wheat in this market declined 1/4 cents a bushel in such circumstances was by no means remarkable.

The impossibility of making prompt shipments of corn with anything approaching certainty of the date of its delivery in the East had, perhaps, a more depressing effect upon that cereal than the same condition of affairs had on wheat. The demand for it was present, but the user of it was not so certain of its delivery. The demand for it was present, but the user of it was not so certain of its delivery.

FILIPINOS LOSE SIXTY.

Forty-nine Killed in One Fight, Eleven in Another.

Two columns of Gen. MacArthur's division Sunday took Magalang, six miles northeast of Angeles. Col. Smith, with two battalions of the Seventeenth infantry, two guns of the First artillery and body of engineers advanced from Angeles. Maj. O'Brien, with a battalion of the Seventeenth infantry and two troops of the Fourth cavalry moved from Calumpit. Col. Smith killed eleven insurgents, wounded 128 and captured fifty. Maj. O'Brien killed forty-nine insurgents, wounded many and took twenty-eight prisoners. The Americans had eleven men wounded.

Magalang, the town taken, is a strong town, situated midway between Angeles and Arayat. The movement is a part of a plan for the Americans to possess all the country to the southeast of Tarlac as the troops close in on the capital, cutting the line of the enemy's retreat in that direction.

The insurgent force is estimated at 1,000. Col. Smith first encountered a small force entrenched at a quarter of a mile beyond Angeles, which soon retreated, leaving two of their number dead. The enemy made a short stand at the outskirts of Barrios and San Francisco, briskly shooting at the advancing Americans. Capt. Branch deployed with the advance guard of the battalion and charged the Filipinos, who took to flight. Seven Americans were wounded. The Americans almost surrounded the insurgents, who resisted stubbornly. A special from Washington says that with forces aggregating more than 30,000 fighting men, Gen. Lawton, MacArthur and Wheeler are now closing in on Aguinaldo's army.

GUARD OUR TRADE IN CHINA.

"The Best is Cheapest."

We learn this from experience in every department of life. Good clothes are most serviceable and wear the longest. Good food gives the best nutriment. Good medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is the best and cheapest, because it cures, absolutely CURES, when all others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Not as Rustic as He Seemed.
It is a little dangerous to take it for granted that the experiences of a rustic neighbor have been necessarily of the most limited nature. A certain courier of the time of Queen Anne found himself a little at fault by failing to recognize this fact.

It was at a state ceremony, and the Queen was surrounded by a host of gallantly dressed courtiers. In all the company there was but one man conspicuously by a total lack of finery. He was attired in the plainest homespun, and looked like an old country farmer. He was surveying the brilliant assemblage with evident interest.

To this stranger came a gallantly dressed gentleman, who in flippant fashion inquired of him whether he had ever in his life beheld such a spectacle. The old rustic replied, pointing to the Queen, "Never—since I sat in her chair."

The speaker was Richard Cromwell, son and successor to the Protector. He had only occupied the position of head of a nation for a very short time. He felt himself unfit for the task before him, and lost no time in resigning. Now, after half a century, he visited Westminster Hall in connection with some legal business.

Without Prejudice.

A party of young men and women were bicycling along a country road. It was a sketching class, and every one was wide open for an artistic subject. Suddenly the whole party dismounted with various exclamations of delight and surprise.

Just within the fence on the left grew innumerable graceful stalks, each bearing aloft globes of pale green that shaded into gray and purple.

"How enchanting!" said a young woman.

"How decorative!" said a young man.

"Just what we are looking for," said the teacher, a full-fledged artist.

A gardener was standing near at hand.

"Do tell us," cried a girl, "what those beau-oo-tiful things are?"

"Which?" replied the gardener.

"Why, those," said the girl.

"Them?" said the gardener, with a chuckle. "Them's onions gone to seed."

MURDEROUS MICROBES.

Breeding and Feeding in Human Intestines.

A New Powerful Germ Destroyer Discovered—How Microbes Are Killed While You Sleep.

Millions of microbes, bacteria, ptomaines, disease germs of every kind live and breed and feed in the stomach and bowels. For their propagation it is only necessary for the liver and intestines to become lazy and operate irregularly.

Modern science has been at work to find a means of killing microbes, and the most successful germ destroyer of all is Casca's Candy Cathartic. They slaughter bacteria wherever they find them, and are antiseptic, stop sour stomach, make the liver lively, the blood pure, the bowels regular, everything is made better.

Go buy and try Casca's today. It's what they'll do, not what we say they'll do, that proves their merit. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c, or mailed for price. Send for booklet and free sample. Address The Sterling Broomage Company, Montreal, Can., or New York.

This is the CASCA'S Candy Cathartic. Every tablet of the only genuine Casca's bears the magic letters "CCC." Look at the tablet before you buy, and beware of frauds, imitations and substitutes.

A Hindoo Woman.
In the seclusion of an Oriental harem a woman invented the weaving of cashmere shawls, and besides this evidence of brilliance give such wise advice to her husband that he changed her name from Nourmahal (light of the harem) to Nourjehan (light of the world). The same woman invented attar of roses.

Brevity is the great charm of eloquence.—Cicero.

Clothes, Etc.

"And clothes," argued the missionary, "further, are as cheap as dirt!"

The tropic heathen did not conceal her misgivings.

"Yes, but are they as hygienic?" faltered this simple child of the forest. Her health was quite perfect now, and there was no telling what might not be the effect of corsets and skirts which did not hang from the shoulders, to say nothing of the veils with dots in them.—Detroit Journal.

Up-Country.

People who have the good sense to live in the country overnight and the good fortune to catch trains back to the city in the morning will appreciate the philosophic remark of the conductor of a certain Western "local."

"There was but one train running on the branch, and the service was consequently of the 'up and back' order. A number of people bound for the southern terminus of the road happened one day to reach a small station half-way up just as the train paused on its northern trip. The conductor looked them over.

"All going down to L—?" he inquired.

The travelers replied that they trusted to do so eventually.

"Well," said the conductor, "you'd better all get on now, and then maybe we can skip this station on the way back."

First-Class Sewing Machines for \$14.25.

For those who are accustomed to sending away from home for their goods it is of the greatest importance to know the character and reliability of the establishment selling goods to families from catalogues. The great emphasis of the John M. Smyth Co. located at 100 to 102 West Madison street, Chicago, has been established for a third of a century, and has furnished over half a million homes in Chicago and vicinity alone. This firm enjoys the confidence of the public by its many years of fair dealing. It issues an immense illustrated catalogue that should be in every family, as it describes and gives the price of every article required for household use. A sample of the extraordinary values offered by this firm is shown in the illustration of the "Melba" sewing machine in another column of this paper for \$14.25. This is one of the best sewing machines ever offered to the public, and yet it is but a sample of the thousand and one useful articles illustrated and described in the beautiful catalogue of the John M. Smyth Company.

Washington Authorities Are Extending American Interests.

The great interest manifested by the United States in the encroachments of European nations in Chinese territory has culminated in the formation of a definite policy by this Government looking to the continuation of the inviolable trade advantages held by America in China. It appears to have been determined finally that no effort to participate in the partition of China shall be made, but there will be no receding from the intention to make European Governments respect the interests of the United States in their attempt to divide up the empire.

The advantages possessed by the United States are secured by treaty with China, and the Government is prepared to resist any interference with conditions over there that will make these advantages less valuable.

While the Washington officials decline to give any details of recent exchanges between the State Department and European governments on the subject, they admit frankly that an earnest endeavor to retain American influence in China is being made, and will not deny reports that Germany, France and Russia have been told that they must not let their partition plans interfere with a continuance of American trade.

Wooden Shoes.

They sell sabots, or wooden shoes, at a store in Indianapolis, and the dealer says they are made in Grand Rapids, Mich., from basswood, by Belgians. They are used by people who work in canneries, where hot solder, acid, etc., on the floors run leather soles, by people who stand on wet floors, such as employees of creameries and washwomen, and now and then a fashionable woman buys a pair to wear without stockings when she wishes to rest her feet.

Tea Poisoning.

Victims of tea poisoning are becoming alarmingly prevalent. Women demand the life and variety of Health, and instead of doing it naturally by building up their system they resort to tea. They should take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It tones up the nerves, regulates the bowels and cures dyspepsia.

A Unique Experience.
Bigge—What was the occasion for all of those fireworks over at your house last night?
Boggs—Our cook had been with us just two months, and we were celebrating.—New York Journal.

"I GAVE little thought to my health," writes Mrs. Wm. V. Bell, 230 N. Walnut St., Canton, O., to Mrs. Pinkham, "until I found myself unable to attend to my household duties."

"I had had many days of not feeling well and my monthly suffering, and a good deal of backache, but I thought all women had these things and did not complain."

"I had doctored for some time, but no medicine seemed to help me, and my physician thought it best for me to go to the hospital for local treatment. I had read and heard so much of your

Rheumatism.

DR

THE CUMULATIVE EFFECT.

Just a little every day,
That's the way!
Seeds in darkness, swell and grow,
Thin blades push through the snow.
Never any flower of May
Leaps to blossom in a burst;
Slowly—slowly, at the first,
That's the way!
Just a little every day.

Just a little every day,
That's the way!
Children learn to read and write
Bit by bit and mite by mite;
Never any one, I say,
Leaps to knowledge and its power;
Slowly—slowly—hour by hour,
That's the way!
Just a little every day
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

"MR. SPENS."

"I've always brought you up to expect that I would do something for you, Rupert, and I will—but I confess I am disappointed. As my heir you would have a right to aspire to almost any marriage. . . . But the daughter of a country rector, one of seven children, nobody in particular, no connections—

"She's the most beautiful creature you ever saw."

"Of course," said Sir Spenthorne Carnac, drily. "That goes without saying."

"Wait till you see her, Uncle Spens." "I'm beginning to be quite fired with curiosity. If she's all you say, my boy, I wonder what she saw in you?" The tall old man, with the iron gray hair and long mustache, shading a well-cut, expressive mouth, smiled as he looked down at his nephew. "If I were a woman I should prefer some one over five feet six."

"All women don't worship thews and sinews," said Rupert Carnac impatiently.

"Lucky for you they don't, my boy. Well, you really think the beauty cares for you? You don't imagine that the fact of your being my heir has anything to do with it?"

Rupert smiled a fatuous smile, which made his uncle long to shake him.

"You think yourself very worldwise, Uncle Spens, and all that, don't you know; but you're on the wrong tack this time. I told them nothing about my prospects, and if Meriel has accepted me I presume it's for myself."

"It's the daughter of a country parson, seven brothers and sisters, etc. . . . However, I will see the girl for myself. And so that she should not be on her good behavior—rich uncle and all that, don't you know—I'll go down to Systed and stay at the inn. There's a trout stream, and I'll be supposed to be attracted by the fishing. Nobody need find out who I really am and I can easily make acquaintance with the parson."

"Yes, if you go to church he will probably call."

Sir Spenthorne Carnac intimated that he was prepared to make even that sacrifice in the interests of his nephew. And as the two men separated on the steps of the Naval and Military, the stalwart old soldier could not help once more wondering what the deuce the girl (if she was all Rupert said) could have seen in the little chap.

"Certainly, sir, you can have the rooms, and the fishing is especially good just now."

"Well, that just suits me. Can I have some dinner?"

"Yes, sir; certainly, sir. Er—what name did you say?"

"Spens."

"Thank you, sir."

As the landlady left the room Sir Spenthorne Carnac walked up to the diamond paneled windows of the little inn parlor, and looked across the road to where stood a small white house, the abode, he knew from his nephew's description, of the rector. Presently down the dusty road came a girl dressed in white, a tall and finely proportioned figure, clad in plain serge, with a sailor hat. The way the girl carried her head impressed Sir Spenthorne.

"By Jove, I suppose that's one of Lord Laurer's daughters," he said to himself. "I know they live somewhere hereabout. Now, if Rupert had fancied a girl like that—"

"The girl was coming up the garden path, and Sir Spenthorne caught sight of great brown eyes, chestnut hair, and a complexion like a wild rose."

"Yes, Miss Meriel, dear?"

"Can you let us have some eggs?"

"Only a few, Miss Meriel. We've got a gentleman come here for the fishing, and I'll be wanting them for him. He's a real gentleman."

Sir Spenthorne smiled in his long gray mustache at this description of himself. "Who was that?" he asked of Mrs. Bartlett, the landlady.

"That's Miss Meriel Ray, the daughter of the rector."

"A great favorite in the village, I suppose?"

"Miss Meriel, sir—we call her the Ray of sunshine, bless her!"

The good woman enlarged for some time on Miss Meriel's perfections, and was perhaps surprised at the extraordinary patience with which her guest listened to her long story.

"I wonder this charming young lady has not married," said Sir Spenthorne.

"Well, now, sir," said Mrs. Bartlett confidentially, "there is a young man—he be a bit undersized, to be sure—but Mr. Ray would be glad to see one of his daughters married—he has seven children, you must know, and gals are not just so easy to settle nowadays. . . . And it is said in the village that Miss Meriel she's doing it to please her pa, and make room for her younger sisters. But here's your dinner, sir."

went across, and, taking off his hat, inquired if the rector could advise him as to the best sort of fly to use on the river, as he was a stranger in Systed.

The Rev. Thomas Ray, himself a devotee of the gentle sport, took in a swift glance the tall upright figure, the deep blue eyes and the well-cut, powerful face of his interlocutor.

"What a handsome fellow!" he thought, "even now—for the age of the stranger could not be less than fifty. 'I should be delighted to tell you anything in my power,' he said aloud. And the two men walked amicably down the road together between the sweet June hedges.

This walk was the beginning of a quickly ripening friendship. Meriel showed the way to the best pools. Sir Spenthorne invited the most wonderful picnics and at fresco teas for the children. When he wasn't by the river or he was at the rector's house, and perpetually in the company of Meriel, Sir Spenthorne had never married, because years and years ago a girl had filled him, and yet his heart was as full of reverence for women as a boy's. Never had he come across one who fulfilled his whole ideal of womanhood until he met Meriel. He hardly realized which way things were drifting—was not Meriel engaged to Rupert, and was not he, Sir Spenthorne, the rich, elderly uncle, who had come to make all things smooth for them?

As he returned to his inn one evening after a delightful expedition in the woods with Meriel and half a dozen young brothers and sisters he found a telegram waiting for him:

"Am coming down to-morrow—getting anxious. RUPERT."

Sir Spenthorne felt his heart suddenly grow cold. Good heaven! What folly was this? Why should he mind his nephew coming down? he asked himself, impatiently—but in his heart of hearts Sir Spenthorne knew the reason why.

He put the telegram in his pocket and walked across the road to the rector's house. The small servant showed him in. "Mr. Spens" was quite a friend of the family.

Meriel was alone, filling a china bowl with June roses. Her face was flushed, and there were traces of tears on her cheeks.

"What is it?" asked "Mr. Spens," taking her hand.

"Nothing."

"Nothing—and you are crying?"

"I'm a fool," cried Meriel passionately. "It's nothing; there is a man who wants to marry me—father wishes it and I've said 'yes,' and he's coming down to-morrow; that's all."

"But," said "Mr. Spens," gently, "don't you like him?"

Meriel turned a scarlet face to him. "I didn't mind him—at first," she said.

"Well?"

"Well—nothing." The girl turned to the window and looked out into the shadowy evening.

"Tell me," said "Mr. Spens" with a sudden thrill in his voice—"tell me all about it."

"There's nothing to tell. He is a nice little fellow, and he asked father, and father said if he died there would be nothing for us, and it would comfort him to know one of his daughters was provided for. And though father looks well and strong, it seems he has something wrong with his heart, and he might die at any time—and so I said 'yes.'"

"I see," said "Mr. Spens" quietly. "But why is it more tragic now than before?"

But Meriel wouldn't answer him, and kept her head obstinately turned away, and "Mr. Spens" rose.

"I see it's no use asking you to confide in me," he said at last. Then Meriel turned on him.

"Oh, go, go!" she cried. And Sir Spenthorne, turning, left the room without another word.

"My God!" he said to himself as he walked across the road to the inn, "I believe she might have liked me, old fellow as I am."

"What an awful thing!"

"Yes, it's a desperate business. I have telegraphed to the young fellow she's engaged to."

"Have you told him it's snail-pox?"

"Yes."

"Look here, Ray, there's something I want to tell you. I am Rupert Carnac's uncle. I wanted to see the girl he was going to marry to have the opportunity of judging her, and I had made up my mind to make things right for them."

"Heaven knows if there will be any 'right,'" said the poor rector, too distressed to give much heed to Sir Spenthorne's words. "Ah! thank goodness, there is Rupert."

A fly drove up to the door of the inn, and Rupert, looking somewhat flurried, got out.

"Of course, I came at once," he said, in an embarrassed tone; "but I hope Meriel does not expect to see me. Snail-pox is an awfully infectious thing."

"My daughter does not even know that I have sent for you," said the rector, stiffly. "I thought it right to do so—she is very ill. His voice broke, and he turned impatiently away. He had urged his daughter to accept Rupert Carnac, and he did not quite like the light in which Rupert was showing himself. Sir Spenthorne said nothing, but his lips tightened, and there was a look on his face the reverse of complimentary to his nephew.

During the weeks, that followed young Rupert was very much bored, and only the fear of his uncle kept him in Systed. Sir Spenthorne rather avoided his nephew, and was, besides, too desperately anxious to care for anybody's society. The terrible illness dragged its weary length along, but at last a day came when the doctors pronounced Meriel to be out of danger, and said that she might see Rupert.

The change which illness had wrought in her startled him.

"You are free, Rupert," she repeated. "No, no," said Rupert, weakly.

"Yes, yes," said Meriel, cheerfully. "Take your freedom, Rupert. You know you are thankful in your heart."

Rupert stood looking awkwardly down at her.

"Uncle Spens will be furious," he said at last. "He thinks the world and all of you."

"Uncle Spens?"

"Yes, my uncle, Sir Spenthorne Carnac. You only knew him as 'Mr. Spens.' The fact is, he had heard of your engagement, and wanted to take stock of you without letting you guess who he really was. I'm afraid he'll pitch into me about this."

A slow smile broke over Meriel's face.

"I think I can make your peace with him," she said.

"Is it true, Meriel, is it true that all is at an end between you and Rupert? Tell me, my darling, is there—is there a chance for me?"

Sir Spenthorne Carnac was kneeling beside Meriel's sofa, her thin wasted hand in his. The girl looked up.

"You want to marry me, now my looks are all gone?"

"I love you—I want you—and I don't care about anything else."

But a few months after, when, thanks to a clever German specialist, young Lady Carnac had lost all traces of her illness, and Sir Spenthorne was inordinately proud of his beautiful wife, Rupert declared that he had been abominably treated, and that Lady Carnac was the most mercenary and deceitful of women.

KIMBERLEY'S VAST WEALTH.

Richness of the Diamond Fields Almost Beyond Comprehension.

The figures representing the wealth of the Kimberley diamonds are so vast as to be hardly within the comprehension of the mind.

In two years after the formation of the De Beers Company by Cecil Rhodes in 1888 it had paid \$8,000,000 in 20 per cent. dividends and \$4,400,000 in interest on the original \$4,000,000 capital, making a total of \$12,400,000, or \$6,200,000 per year.

Since then the output has greatly increased, so that the annual product is about \$20,000,000. The total production in the eleven years since the consolidation is not far from \$200,000,000.

This official output, however, by no means represents the total product of the mine. The De Beers Company is nothing more than a vast diamond trust, which regulates the output of the mines. There is no intention on the part of the De Beers Company to make diamonds so plentiful that they will become cheap. On the other hand, the price of diamonds has been steadily advanced by the trust until it is now far in excess of what it was at the time the De Beers combination was formed.

The company meanwhile has been stockpiling away great stores of diamonds until it has a reserve fund of this nature probably amounting to scores of millions of dollars.

Of course it is impossible to estimate accurately the value of the De Beers mines, practically all of which are at Kimberley. Attempts to do so have been made and the figures have ranged all the way from \$1,000,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000.

In 1890 there were 1,300 Europeans and 5,700 natives employed in the mines. There are now 1,800 Europeans and 6,500 natives, or Kaffirs, negroes. The miners get from \$25 to \$30 per week and the day laborers' wages range from \$4.15 to \$5 per week.

The Kimberley mines cover more than twenty-six acres, and are sunk to a depth of from 450 to 500 feet, with shafts running down from this level to a depth of from 500 to 1,200 feet.

Horse Sense.

It is peculiarly appropriate that some cold facts about the horse be laid before the public at the present time. These will substantiate the assertion that the horse is an animal of extraordinary little sense—using the word as synonymous with judgment. It is quite natural that the horse should have a nature so unbalanced mentally; evolved, as he is, from an ancestor who was one of the most timid of wild animals, possessing no weapons of offense or defense, and therefore finding his only safety in flight. He had even to be on the alert, with his keen senses of perception ever tense; ready to urge him into a mad gallop at the slightest movement or rustling of a leaf, which perhaps might betray the neighborhood of some lurking beast of prey about to spring upon him and tear his life out with lacerating claws or teeth. It is no wonder therefore that at any unaccustomed sight, noise, touch, or motion, the horse of to-day, in spite of countless centuries of training in the service of man, under the ancestral impulse that dominates his most intensely nervous organization, should still be seized with an ungovernable terror that expresses itself in a mad onward rush whose frightful power is fraught with destruction for everything about him.—Automobile Magazine.

Seemed So Absurd.

"Belinda," the young lawyer said, "I have been your devoted knight ever since we were children together, twenty-one years ago, and you have never positively refused me. By all the legal precedents, twenty-one years' undisputed possession of the privilege of considering myself your lover, Belinda, gives me the undoubted right to ask you to be my wife. Will you?"

"Yes," she replied, after a moment's reflection; "but it seems so absurd, Horace, to marry a man on a technicality!"—Chicago Tribune.

He Gave His Consent.

It was at a society wedding. The clergyman after pronouncing the bans of matrimony between the young couple concluded by saying: "If there be any objections they can now be stated."

A fashionable youth, an old admirer of the intended bride, noticed the eyes of a portion of the congregation fixed upon him, rose up and exclaimed: "I have no objections for my own part."

He then quietly resumed his seat as if he had attended to a mere formality.

TINY DEATH MESSENGER.

Terrible Opportunities of Secret Murder Lurk in a Late Device.

Warden Hagen, of the Tombs Prison, New York City, has in his possession a novel weapon, perhaps the most dangerous ever taken from a prisoner.

The origin of this deadly implement was an ordinary hypodermic syringe. It is the hypodermic syringe adapted to crime.

The slender, hollow needle with which the puncture is made and the drug injected in ordinary use is made into a sort of tiny blow-pipe dart which, when the piston is pressed, will fly for a distance of several feet with sufficient force to puncture the flesh and remain buried in the almost impenetrable wound it makes. Its hollow core is large enough to carry sufficient quantity of a drug to cause speedy unconsciousness or death itself.

Pressed against a person's arm or leg or body in a crowd, and the piston shoved hard the deadly dose would go through any ordinary thickness of clothing and carry its fatal dose deep into the flesh.

Commissioner Lantry, Dr. Campbell, of the prison medical corps, and a number of experts in criminal devices have examined the weapon, and all pronounced it not only something new in the implements of crime, but something more deadly in its possibilities than they have ever seen.

"We found the thing hidden away in the clothing of a notorious criminal of New York," said Warden Hagen. "He was arrested for highway robbery, and is now serving a sentence. It showed evidence of recent use."

The Warden, by way of illustration, barely touched the end of the piston, and the dart shot out and remained sticking in the coat of the reporter, seated fully four feet away.

"All the autopsies in the world would not be likely to reveal the cause of death in a person killed with this thing," he said.

"The implement was made for criminal purposes. Not long after the prisoner who had it was sent to prison a villainous looking scoundrel came here and asked for the syringe. He had an order from the convict for it, but I would not let him have it."

The syringe, two long slender needles, a number of needles and a small extension tube were compactly stowed away in a little aluminum case that could be slipped into the waistcoat pocket.

The extension tube is made to fit into the end of the syringe, thereby extending it and making of it a miniature rifle barrel from which the deadly darts could be thrown to a much greater distance than from the syringe itself.

This particular outfit Commissioner Lantry says is clearly of foreign make.

Grape Seed and Appendicitis.

"The popular impression that appendicitis is always caused by some small foreign body which sets up an inflammation in the vermiform appendix is a popular delusion," remarked an experienced surgeon the other day. "Most people are afraid to eat grapes on that account, imagining that a stray seed may find its way into the appendix and bowl them over. Of course, such a thing is in the realm of possibility, but the chances are almost too remote to talk about. Appendicitis is very rarely caused by a foreign body of any kind. The inflammation seems to be of catarrhal nature, and I am inclined to believe that the disease is in some way associated with a gripper. At any rate, it is a significant fact that a large percentage of those who have it have suffered from an attack of grip a short time before the seizure. The old 'grape seed' theory caused a great deal of unnecessary anxiety to early operators. When they used the knife and failed to find anything unusual in the sac of the appendix they were disposed to fear that they had made a mistake in the diagnosis and that the case was, after all, not one of appendicitis. To be frank, I dare say many a surgeon reported the discovery of grape seeds or something else in the same line when the sac was really as empty as a drum. The poor fellow had to do it to escape censure. But we know better now, and there is no occasion for superstition. The time to operate for appendicitis is between attacks, when the patient is in good health. The death rate in such cases is very small—really trifling.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Lights His Nest with Fireflies.

Many birds suspend their nests from the branches of trees, one of the most curious nests of that kind being that of the bayu bird of India. It is hung from the branch with its opening at the bottom, and hangs like an inverted bottle, so as to be secure from the approach of tree snakes and other reptiles. The most curious thing about the bayu bird is that it is said to light up its nest by sticking fireflies on its sides with clay or soft mud. There seems to be little doubt of the fact. Dr. Buchanan says: "At night each of the habitations is lighted up by a firefly stuck on the top with a piece of clay. The nest consists of two rooms; sometimes there are three or four fireflies, and their blaze in the little cells dazzles the eyes of the bats, which often destroy the young of these birds." Perhaps other animals are scared off by the bayu bird's electric light, since a writer in Nature records this curious observation: "I have been informed on safe authority that the Indian bottle bird protects his nest at night by sticking several of these glow beetles around the entrance by means of clay; and only a few days back an intimate friend of my own was watching three rats on a roof rafter of his bungalow, when a glowfly lodged very close to them; the rats immediately scampered off."—Our Animal Friends.

A Floating Snail.

There is a small snail which is so fond of the sea that it never comes to land, and it builds such a capital boat for itself and its eggs that while large ships are sinking and steamers are unable to face the storm it tosses about in perfect safety.

The little snail is of a pale color and is therefore called Tritonia. It has a small shell and three projects from the under part of the body a long tongue-like piece of flesh. This is the tail, and it is built upon most scientific principles, for it has compartments in it for air. It is broad and the air compartments are underneath, so that it cannot capsize.

Moreover, the snail knows how to stow away its cargo, for the oldest eggs and those which hatch the soonest are placed in the center and the lightest and newest on the side of the raft. The Tritonia fills its own air compartments by getting a globe of air underneath its head, the body is then curved downward beneath the raft, and the head being lifted on one side, the air rushes in and fills the spaces. It feeds on a beautiful little jelly fish, which has a flat, raft-like form with a pretty little sail upon it, and they congregate in multitudes when the sea is calm.

Sometimes specimens are washed upon the northwestern coast of France, and when they are handled they give out a violent cry.

REPORTER WORTH A MILLION.

Now Editor and Proprietor of the Jersey City Journal.

Col. Sheffield Phelps, owner of the Jersey City Journal, was the richest newspaper man in America several years ago. From his father, the late William Walter Phelps, he inherited a fortune of several millions, and under his active and practical management he made his newspaper the foremost journal of the State.

At the end of his first year he was bitterly attacked by his political enemies, who brought libel suits for many hundreds of thousands of dollars against him, but he won easily in the courts. Since then he has been a powerful political factor in Hudson County, and his house has been significantly indorsed by Gov. Voorhees.

The Colonel, whose title comes from appointment on the staff of Gov. Briggs, lives in one of the stony places of the State, directly opposite New York City, on the crest of the Palisades. The family estate comprises more than 3,000 acres. It is probably the costliest farm in America. The land is worth in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000 for building purposes.

After his graduation from Yale, in 1884, Col. Phelps began active newspaper work as a reporter on the World at New York. Later he became an editorial writer on the Mail and Express, and afterward filled the position of acting managing editor on the same paper.

Once, while on the World staff, he was sent to report the wedding of the daughter of a Wall street man recently from the West. The reporters were met at the front door by a trained servant, who quickly separated them from the guests and led them to the host's private room, where the banker met them in person, and gave them typewritten slips containing the information they were sent for. Then champagne was opened, and the banker took some cigars from a drawer in his desk.

"Have one," he said to Phelps. "They're genuine, conchios. I import them myself."

"Thanks," said Phelps pleasantly, as he took the cigar. "Have one of mine. They're real ascuna maduras."—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

A Singular Friendship.

That the lion and the lamb will never lie down together is a matter on which the most optimistic can have little doubt. One is not surprised when such noble animals as the dog and horse, affilate, nor the equally interesting cat and monkey, for they have much in common, and many of them, but that Tabby and a chicken should fraternize with the utmost good will is surely worthy of remark.

A suburbanite had a pet hen, who, mounting into her lap, with cackles and delight, would deposit its morning offering in the improvised nest. The creature was finally set in a special box in the carriage house, and the family waited with interest for the coming brood. One morning they noticed the hen at breakfast, and again, half an hour later, the fowl was strutting about, in apparent indifference to her cooling eggs.

"She'll make no setter," was the disgusted comment. "She's been too pampered."

Following her to the carriage house, the woman was just in time to see a fluffy mass leap from the box and the hen serenely take its place on the nest. This continued throughout the three weeks. When Madam Hen took her morning constitutional Tabby would obligingly keep house and look after her interests, leaving the moment the little lady returned. New York Herald.

Tit for Tat.

An American, intent upon a day's outing in England, wanted to hire a dealer's horse and trap, but not knowing his man, the dealer demurred at trusting them in his hands.

Determined to have his drive the American offered to pay for the horse and the vehicle, promising to sell them back at the same price when he returned. To that the liverian saw no objection, so his customer's wants were supplied, and off he went.

He was back in time at the stables, his money reimbursed according to contract, and he turned to go.

"Hold on!" exclaimed the dealer. "You have forgotten to pay for the hire."

"My dear sir," was the cool reply, "there is no hiring in the case. I have been driving my own horse and trap all day."

And he left the Englishman to his sorrowful reflections.

Railroads in Africa.

Africa has now nearly 10,000 miles of railway, and offers an unlimited field for extensions. The dream of a great line extending the whole length of the country from Cairo to Cape Town, some 5,500 miles, seems likely to be realized early in the new century. On the north end about 1,100 miles are in operation, and on the south about 1,400 miles, leaving something like 2,500 miles yet to be built through the Dark Continent, which locomotive headlights will ere long illuminate.—Railway Age.

Australia is the country most fertile in railroads. It has over 500 miles of them, and is rapidly extending its network. Only twenty-three were put to death.

STORY OF TWO BROTHERS.

Affair Looked Rosy for Reuben, But Lucien Beat Him Out.

Reuben and Lucien Bradley were born and reared on a Michigan farm. This farm had been cut from the woods by the father, and endless toll had been expended in bringing it to a state of fair productiveness. But even when the boys became of age it produced only a scant living for the family.

The problem of a livelihood and a vocation forced itself upon Reuben and Lucien. They were strong, steady and industrious, and had been graduated from the village school. The father was not able to set them up in business. They knew it and did not complain. He had done the best he could. Reuben was tired of the country. He went to town and apprenticed himself to a harness maker. Against the advice of his young friends Lucien bought sixty acres of land and ran in debt for it.

In a year Reuben was earning \$1 a day. After the day's work he wore a white shirt because other people did, not because they were more comfortable. He had no debts. Lucien had fair crops, but they yielded little more than enough to pay interest on the mortgage. He wore a ragged shirt and patched breeches and cowhide boots. People said that Reuben was making a gentleman of himself and leaving a trade in the bargain.

In two years Reuben had completed his apprenticeship. He was now earning \$10 a week. He boarded in a house that had a fancy veranda and green blinds. His clothes improved. Lucien was still engaged, but he paid his interest and \$300 on his principal. People said that Reuben was bound to come to the front.

Reuben became foreman of the shop at \$70 a month. He bought a house and lot on the installment plan and paid for it within five years. The country people called upon him and ate dinner when they went to town. Lucien paid off the mortgage and owned the farm. People said that Reuben and Lucien were good citizens.

In ten years more Reuben was still foreman of the shop. He received the same wages. He lived in the same house. He wore the same cut of shirt and the same kind of pointed shoes. He smoked Havana cigars. Lucien built a new house and barn. He had a good carriage and a driving horse. He smoked a pipe. The neighbors saw that every year he made some improvement on the farm. The barn was full of tools. He wore a white shirt when he went to town and he had a pair of button shoes. People said that Lucien was becoming a prominent man; and his word was good